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THE ATLANTA CONSTITU

to make a fight.

"Before you Walton fellows can take Drink-ard you will have to kill every one of us," one of the Florence men shouted. "We ll

give you a pretty good fight, if such a thing

It was for this reason that the lynching of

or some moments there was a lively scene Revolvers were drawn and fired, and several

of the lynchers were badly injured, and were carried off by triends.

While the battle was going on the aroused

innabitants of the town kept close within their houses, not daring to enter the streets. Finally the faction that favored lynching

Drinkard was overpowered or cowed, and about 1 o'clock the mob entered the jail. On the lower floor Drinkard was confined and ever since Scales was brought there he

"Sam Scales is upstairs. He's not here. Go ur stairs." He was more frightened, if possible,

than Scales.

Scales' cell was reached and his door crush-

head was severely cut.

Many willing hands, notwithstanding his

profuse protestations of innocence, threw him

into the wagon A tree was soon reached, and when the services were about to begin, the

sheriff and a posse put in an appearance, and

the mob hurried farther away to Tanner's

At the toll-gate just outside of Burlington the leaders compelled the keeper to give them

some more rope, and then proceeded with the greatest speed to the above place, where one end of the rope was adjusted to his neck

The wild excitement is beyond conception r description, when so many hands pulled im up and the wagon drove away.

He was held there a short time until near-

was then given an opportunity to confess his guilt, but he still held out that he was innocent, saying that his father was the guilty person, as he had seen him do it. The little girl who had been so cruelly and brutally

assaulted knew him, and fully identified him as the guilty party. The mob was in no manner in a condition to believe anything,

to the sir.

The mob then dispersed more quality than it had been at any other time during the

THE DISPUTED CAROLINES.

Germany Will Assert Her Sight of Posses-

London, September 13.—The note of Senor

Econor, September 13.—In a note of sanor Eldusyen, Spanish foreign minister, to Bis-marck, claims Spanish sovereignty over the Carolines, on the ground of discovery, explo-ration, missionary work, protection, recogni-tion by the natives and the existence of Span-

The German government appears disposed

line islands be submitted to arbitration. Spain is negotiating for the purchase of two men of

is negotiating for the purchase of two men of war, which are being built in England for the Chinese government. The British vice consul at San Sebastian has offered to protect the German consul there in the event of another

The Daily News Berlin dispatch says: The Carolines may be already regarded as German property. The entire affair can only terminate with the assertions of Germany's claims.

Scared Off by Germany.

Plais, September 13.—The intention of the natives of the Alsace-Lorraine residents in

this city to run two candidates in the elections

or members of the French chamber of deputies has been abandoned in consequence of articles in the German official organs threat-

ning more severe measures in the government

The Indian Government. London, September 13.—The government of India proposes to abolish the military com-mands of Bombay and Madras, and to reform

and centralize the administration of southern India, with headquarters at Bombay. The duke of Connaught will be given one of the

Overtures to the Pope.

Deaths From Yellow Fever.

GUAYMAS, September 13.—Seventeen deaths from yellow fever have to far occurred here, twelve soldiers, three ratives and two Ameri-

The Iron Trade Reviving.

LONDON, September 13.—There has been great revival in the iron trade in Dean forest

What Josephine Will Do.

Loxdon, September 13.—Josephine Rezke is about to marry Leopold Kronemberk, a mil-

lionaire partner of the great Polish bankers.

Hars to Dead. BERLIN, September 13.—Hans Canon, the famous Austrian artist, is dead.

General Foreign Notes

LONDON, September 13.—The Mghan boundary question is considered diffutely settled.

Most of the cable companies have reduced

rates.
Advances from Tamative say that the Italian consul has failed in his mediation between the Hoyas and the French, and the

latter are resuming hestilities and have bom-barded Narrangura.

It is stated that the Spanish government

Beats the Four Year Old Record

sloucester. The demand comes chiefly from

The number of new cases is rapidly

ROME, September 13 .- Baron Von Schoezer is coming to Rome bearing an autograph lat-ter from the Emperor William to the pope, looking to the settlement of the religious dis-putes that have been pending between Ger-

ish trading posts.

neist that the

hief commands

many and the vatican.

and in a few moments he was again jerked in

and the other thrown over a limb.

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14 1885.

of men down the main street. This was a crowd of paople from Walton coming down to protect Drinkard, another prisoner who it was thought the crowd was after. In the jail there was a fellow prisoner of Scales named Drinkard, who some two months ago killed a man warm. HUNG BY A MOB.

THE NEGROSCALES PAID THE PENALTY OF HIS CRIME,

night of Terror on the Boge of Ohio-Fight pight of Terror on the acres of Onto Take to save One Man. Letting the Growd Take he Other-The Terrible Sequel to a madelfoal Orime-Other Notes.

Scales named Drinkard, who some two months ago killed a man named Holder in a saloon fight in Walton. Holder was a popular fellow and had a large number of friends around Walton, while Drinkard's personal friends were mostly Florence people. Ever since Scales committed the crime for which he was to be hanged the Walton gang had been talking of lynching Drinkard at the same time. To this proposition the Florence gang strongly objected, and threatened, in case the Walton gang tried to take Drinkard from the jail, to make a fight. MENANT, September 13. -[Special.] -The owing is the story in detail of the lynchof Scales, the negro who outraged the litdaughter of Mr. Luncoford as told by the

Thursday night was fit for deeds of vance. Dark clouds scurried across the sky, dering all things of a color except the hite line of the pike, against the surface of hich the hoofs of the newspaper man's fleet mare made a continuous tattoo as she ed along toward the scene of retribution. heatmosphere boded rain, and, all in all, it seuch a season as Burns describes when he

The pleasant village of Florence was rouded in darkness. As the buggy whizzed ng the dark shadows wreathed themato fantastic shapes against the houses deneath the frees. At the far end of the interest, where the Burlington pike joined in street, where the Burlington pike joined singularity, where the Burlington pike joined i, a single light was observed. The mare have her ears forward, and increasing her need made music on the hard roadway, as whirled the light vehicle up to the light, shying as she did so at the gre of a man that seemed to make from a hole in the unlimited marge from a hole in the unlimited

In a trice other figures clad in long use and slouch hats followed the first until they had completely surrounded the stranger. her from the darkness of what seemed a mod tunanated six flashes of light from is my cigars in the mouths of occupied sme

"Good evening," came in response from the nknown faces in the buggy.

"Well, how is it tonight?"
"We are waiting for the crowd from Walton if they don't come we have got enough n here to tend to the nigger, and we e direction. "We'll string him up

bet," was echoed all round in the e you got a gun?" muttered a "nervous ice at the reporter's elbow.
"Yes, I am heeled, I believe," was the re-

"That's all right," with an eucouraging apon the shoulder. Then, with something Do you know there isn't a thing in the carly except a crow bar and a sledge ham-mer, and you can go right in?" This was encouraging but an expression of anks was prevented by another voice: "Yes, we have got something. Look here," and be crew out of a leather belt what seemed to be a cross between a musket and a miain howitzer. "I've got two charges of

DEMANDING THE KEYS. idered in all its aspects, the feat of g Scales was perpetrated with un-sudacity. As the squad approached illage s general disposition became ang back, and soon the reporter y for numerical dimensions, and it was exhortation and plain bat those exhortation
were finally brought face to
the homely but comfortable resiof the jailer, an elderly gentleman
of the jailer, an elderly gentleman iressed by all of his acquaintan-'Sam Cowen. Three men ad-

d to the door, and as the ringing bell d dismally up and down the silent street, in the rear line began to crawl, with a consession of indifference, back out ck here!" rang the sharp com-"Now, knock again. summons to the sleepers sounded once

he's there?" came from within. e are here," was the response, "and we William Scales." There was a molence, then the speaker at the door want the keys to the jail, so that

an get Scales. We don't want body but him, and we'll se not to do any damage. on't want to make any expense for the ty, and would like to get him peaceably e can. We've got a hundred men here, I you don't give us the key we'll get him lengthy speech was followed by con

tive silence that lasted full half s a can't have the keys," was heard at from within the lightless house.
right. Come on, boys! No; some of
y here and watch him, that he doesn't and give the alarm. Some of you who as go up street there and keep every-side, and the rest of ye bring them he were the last loud words spoken.

our men proceeded to the jail building, a me structure, standing comparatively and almost opposite the jailer's resi

men, with a sledge and other necessary dvanced up the narrow stairway to the inclosed landing above. This small g is directly back of the middle window, the inner extremity is placed the door which work was begun with a fiercaness direction that bespoke speedy success. It made of chilled steel, and the first blow he heavy banner, wielded by a pair of cular arms, against the ringing metal ded and recrebenated along the streets like the excels of door. The first streets like the excels of door. is like the crack of doom. The first dezen blows sufficed to bring Sherid Ladbuck into the street. He was promptly
ed, and a parley ensued. Meanwhile
sked men were moving about, giving an
arged idea in the obscurity of numerical
rugth. All the time the terrible hammer
wresking slow but certain destruction wreaking slow but certain destruction hinges, and what the negro will never be known, as we no sign of his existence Indeed, the unbreken silence in the from and the seemingly indifferent air of theriff, who saw that he was helpless to one the visitation, contributed to impressible belief upon the minds of many that the help of the spritted away. Still the later continued its knell of death. Two bree citizens joined the county official, a undoubtedly thought the village jail imvious, for he or some one with him sudden-, for he or some one with him sudden-out, "I wish you fellows would hurover there.

twenty-five minutes after midnight the crowd assembled at the hitching us. Ten minutes' brisk walk brought be jail, so that it was about 1 o'clock the first stroke of the hammer woke the schees. Over an hour was consumed in work. Finally, with many a creak and an, the joints separated, willing hands ted the great crowbar, and the great door

mile in 2:11 mile in 2:14 mile

MORMON SPLEEN.

A QUEER MESSAGE TO A FEDERAL OFFICER.

Commissioner McKey Insulted by the Salt Lake Roughs-Respening of the Ohinese Riots-Rebbing a Slags Cosch-Notes of Orimo and Criminals, Etc., Etc.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, September 13 .- At o'clock this morning some persons, evidently Mormons, threw two two quart jars, containing offensive matter mixed with through the window of parler of United States sand, the Commissioner Mackay, who has heard most of the unlawful cohabitation cases. One of the jars burst, spattering the floor and furniture, and ruining the room. Two were also Scales was deferred from night to night. The Waiton people came over in large numbers. They were prepared to take both men out at all hazards. When Burlington was reached and it was noised about that Drinkard was also to be taken, his friends came to his rescue and for some moments there was a lively scale. thrown at the window of the bed room of the United States Attorney Dick son, but struck outside the window casing, bursting over the outside walls. Two more were thrown into the house of the assistant secretary, Varian, where his wife was alone with a sick child, doing much damage. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage. Much indignation is felt here

STRUCK BY A STORM.

One Man Killed and Several Others Serious-CANTON, Miss., September 13.—Yesterday afternoon a heavy rain and wind storm, ac-companied by much thunder and lightning, visited this section, plowing down trees and

has been in a terribly excited condition, as he knew the feelings of the mob in that section as well as anyone. As soon as the mob was inside he yelled lustily: ences and damaging crops.

At Weathersby's plantation near here, Thos. Weathersby and three negroes took refuge in a gin house, which soon after was struck by lightning. One of the negroes, named Austin Carson, was killed. Weathersby was rendered senseless and the others stunned. ed in with a sledge hammer, and the cringing wretch was dragged from the extreme corner. He was tied and dragged along the floor to the stairs and thrown down them, so that his band mean reserved.

NEVER REACHED THE SHORE. Three Sunday Pleasure Seekers Come to Their Doom,

ROCKLAND, Mass., September 13 .- An acci-RCCKLAND, Mass., September 13.—An accident occurred this afternoon by which three young married men. Charles Young, E. S. Curtis and Arthur Wheeler, of this place, lost their lives by drowning. They had been sailing all day in the Accord pond. At the time of the accident the wind had increased and coming in gusts. The boat was upset, thrownig all three into the water. All were good any upperse and started for shore, shoult good swimmers, and started for shore, about three hundred feet distant, but sank before reaching it.

Murdering the Chinese. SEATTLE, W. T., September 13.—The large building occupied by the Chinese laborers at Coal Creek mines, twenty miles from here, was attacked by a mob yesterday morning. The Chinamen, about fifty in number, fled nto the woods. A Chinese lodging house and cook house were burned. The nd cook house were burned. The uildings burned belonged to the Oregon improvement company. The attacking party were all masked. None of the Chinamen were hurt. The attack, coming so soon after the Squak Valley massere, has created an uneasy feeling here, and trouble at the new

Midnight Murder by Chinamen. Indotest Murder by Chinamen.

Lowistown, fidaho, September 13-D. M. Frezer, for twelve years auditor of Choshone county, has been found murdered in his lodging in the rear of his store, at Dierce City. His body had been hacked to pieces. The object of the murderer was evidently robbery, as a blanket had been hung over the windows and an unsuccessful attempt to blow open the safe.

Tracks leading from the room indicate that the Tracks leading from the room indicate that the ed was done by Chinese.

Stage Robbery to Montana. MILLS CITY, Mont., September 13.—A stage robbery is reported from near the forty mile ranche, Friday night. Three masked men stopped the stage, and secured the Wells, rem Fort Custer to Fort McKinney. Twelve housand dollars of government m troops had been sent through only a day or

AN ARKANSAS GHOST STORY. Mysterious Bail of Fire-A Buried Treasure-A Hausted Spot.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., September 13.—In 1868 and 1869 Napoleon, Ark., was a small but energetic town, running back from the Mississippi river in an irregular manner from a balf to three-fourths of a mile. Among the many sensations the town had during those years was a real ghost that would materialize. Mr. A. A. Edington, the then sheriff of the county, started to his farm in the country, three miles distant, one dark night, when, as he said, just as he was entering the weeds a mile below town, he saw in the said of the the public road a ball of fire, as big as a bar-rel, slowly rolling down the road toward where there were several graves of federal where there were several graves of tederal and rebel soldiers (the result of a guerilla fight), and suddenly sink into the ground. Just as the ball disappered the figure of a naked man crossed the road and went into the bushes. Mr. Edington was not a timid man, but he had wittened a such to exturn to two and repeat not a timid man, but he had repeat nessed enough to return to town and repeat nessed enough to return to town and reposi-to a wondering crowd what he had seen. He had passed over the same road almost daily for ten years previous and had never seen anything out of the way before. No one could doubt his veracity. Then all manner of sur-mises about killing for money and hanging during the war were indulged in. The place where the ghost was seen was just at the edge of the woods on the banks of the river. On the river side were the graves of eight or ten federal soldiers. On the opposite side of the read were the graves of some bushwhack-ers and war campers who were traveling west ers and war campers who were traveling west out of war's way. Just at the turning point of the road, and on the roadside, was a large iron wash kettle, half buried, with mouth down, marking the location of some campers during the war. The vision of the ball of fire was often seen by others, and Mr. R. Deadman, now of our county, reported having seen a man dressed in white kneeling beside one of the graves. Mr. Edington never went that road alone at night afterwards. Several whites and negroes testified to seeing the fire, and some saw the figure of a man. the fire, and some saw the figure of a man. The singular part was, the figure or the fire only presented itself to a single person, never at one time.

The story of the ghost and the fire became confirmed by the number of reliable persons
who saw it. Some one passing that road one
lay discovered the old kettle turned up on its who saw it. Some one passing that road one day discovered the old kettle turned up on its legs. Upon examination of the ground where it had lain, there were found marks of gold and silver coin pieces imprinted in the earth, as also pieces of household silver and jewelry. This was another surprise. Who buried these treasures and when, and who took them away, after they had lain for years under that old from kettle, was a mystery that never was solved. Yet another. The river that once peacefully glided along the town front commenced to rapidly eat the banks eway. Houses and lots, acre after acre, was a swept away. The mighty river swallowed up the once busy town, until not one inch of earth that formed the town was left. Still it kept busily esting down into the woods until it came to within probably fifty feet of the grove just spoken of. There it ceased, and there it remains today for any one curious enough to visit. What these sights were or what they meant can not be taid, but there are living witnesses to vouch for the ghoat story of the old town of Napoleen. It is stated that the Spanish government will gladly reopen commercial negotiations with England and America, upon the arrival of new ministers from those countries.

Throughout Spain today 1,464 new cases of cholera and 428 deaths were reported.

The Chinese loan of forty million dollars has been negotiated at Paris and Berlin for the construction of a railroad from Taku to Tungichow, twelve miles south of Pekin. SACRAMENTO, September 13.—In the four-year-old trot yesterday, Anterely trotted a mile in 2:191/c. This beats the four-year-old stallion record by 21/2 seconds. The horse has never worn snything but tips, having never

IN SALEM CHURCH.

The Memory of a Middle Age Man Stirred M. M. Folsom in Valdosta, Ga , Times.

Let me see, the old church must be getting old indeed, now; I am shiffling along toward the dim and mysterious regions of the third decade of life, and, I am beginning to feel right patriarchel. Yes, I was walking along the street a few days since when a diminutive specimen of the genus home accosted me with "helle, old chum," and I came very near rebuking him on the spot, but on second thought I remembered how fine a sense of ridicule the modern resmuffin is blessed with, so I condern ragmuffin is blessed with, so I contented myself with a withering glance, and then winked to keep him from thinking hard of me. Good gracious! How egotistical I am growing. But never mind, I'm going to be a country editor, some day, and then I can use that delusive pronoun "we" and then we'll make of ourself just as great an ass as we noose, and no one will molest us or make our well, that church is a few months older than

, but I trust it hasn't half as much to answer or. When last I threw a ball at its stately cont I tried to hit the figure "6" in the date, 1258° painted above the tall columns which uppert its venerable front. Long time ago there was another Salem,

built of logs, clap-boards and puncheons. "H. W. S." could tell you all about it. The good Methodists decided to build a new one, and the present site, fronting the old Coffee road, was selected. Lthink William McGuire was the master carpenter in the job, but I don't know, it has been so long. Oh! what a flood of sweet old memories come trouping along as, in fancy, I sit once more within those sacred wells. A goodly space, in the rear of the pulpit was partitioned off for the negroes who were then slaves, of course. Certain seats were recognized as the special

Certain seats were recognized as the special property of certain old people, not that we had any pew renting, and the like of that, but they came so regularly, and occupied the same seat so often, that younger loke soon learned to look for Uncle Randal on a long beach near the partition, with the south window at his back. Dear old man! How I loved to watch his port! forum as he waddled up. to watch his portly figure as he waddled up the isle, and the few scant locks glistening like a glowing of silver light above his ruddy brow. Uncle Billy Sheath was bent with age and hard labor. He would plow hard all the week, and till near meeting time Saturday, then he donned his meeting clothes, and start-ed for the church just like the true Christian that he was. His face was rugged, and the dark eyes glowed beneath a pair of cavernous brows, but never a kinder heart beat in the bosom of any man. Uncle Hamp was always there, too, with a kind word and a hearty handshake for every one. What made him more conspicuous was the tall beaver, that he took off at the door. Now there is a screet deal of individuality about a hat. great deal of individuality about a hat.

Francha and Uncle Billy Sineath were broad
prims, and the brim had to turn up in certain

daces, while in others it must be the places, while in others it must lay flat, o

brims, and the brim had to turn up in certain places, while in others it must lay flat, or curve around in a psculiar manner. I used to wonder how much time they spent training a new hat ere it acquired the regulation flop. Our old teacher was straight as an arrow and nearly as alim, his hair was always gray, I suppose, but when he patted one of us little urchins on the head as he stepped into the porch, we were of the elect the balance of that day. But why try to describe each individual? It would require volumes simply to record their goodness and the act of Christian existly which they did in their days.

Tremember one sermon that touched me, hey as I was, deeply, and it sairred the depths of the hearts of every individual in the vast congregation that were packed in the church. Leonard C. Peake had lately been blind, but his sight was now restored. A man of venerable aspect and commanding presence, he stood in the pulpit that day and proached as I never heard man preach before. His text was "And Moses said unto—" but I can't remember, it was so long ago but it read on member, it was so long ago but it read on-"we are journeying unto the land which the Lord God hath given us. Come thou and go with us, and we will do thee good." In the course of his sermon he told how, after a season of darkness, he had been allowed to look again on the blessed light of Heaven. Oh, that was a time long to be remembered.

Then there was Jesse J. Giles, the happiest looking man I ever saw. His soul knew no wintry season. His face eternally beamed wintry season. His face eternally boamed with the smiles of a perpetual spring season. To look at him was to love him, and to love him was but a step removed from the worship of that God whom he worshipped with the most sublime adoration. His voice was as a woman's, and the musical tones were like the strains of music from some fareway land. The old well-worn copy of Glohn Wesley' that he gave me so many verses are like before me as I write. Unhidden years ago lies before me as I write. Unhidden tesrs bedim my eyes as I think of the last

words he ever said to me.

But the grandest old warrior was big, burly, tender-hearted John Hendry. His voice was of that deep, rich kind which men of slender chests are wont to covet. The tawny beard covered his face and hung down on his breast. when he ascended the pulpit steps the evil doer trembled, and the first syllable of that deep voice sent a thrill through me like an electric shock. And oh! you ought to have heard him sing,

"I'm glad salvations' free!" The great voice filled the whole building, and the thunder tones went revererbating and re echoing among the dark pine woods. Wafted by the soft evening breeze the echoes grew fainter and fainter until the word "Salvation" died away on the hilltops faraway, away, where the autumn moon shed such a wondrous shower of golden light.

wondrous shower of golden light.

But we had one funny parson. I've forgotten his name. He said that when he left his last circuit he left "six crowing roesters sitting on the front yard fence." He never stayed

Another was a vissionary and a dreamer. In fact, he was so fond of relating his wonderful dreams, that there grew a proverb out of it

dreams, that there grew a prover out of it, and we sacriligious boys were in the habit of illustrating our opinion of a doubtful yarn by saying, "Ah! you thought like—dreamt when you studied that up."

There was one man who could never pray without weaping. His voice would grow husky and broken and his petition always ended in a heart-broken sob. If that man wasn't a Christian I never knew one.

Good men they were. I have not mentioned a tithe of them. The subject is too big for me.

a tithe of them. The subject is too big for me. I cannot write of things that touch such tender chords, and wake such sacred memories. All that was best in my wasted life is interwoven with the story of old Salem. How often in my wanderings have I cast my longing eyes thitherward, and sighed to think of the days hat are past forever more. Blest scenes of enjoyment long have we been

my hopes almost gone, and my parents no more: And now as an exile, forelorn, broken-hearted, I wonder alone on a far distant shore." The Mine Badly Damaged.

Pittssuno, September 13.—Yesterday, while 50 men were at work in the coal mine at

Guffrey's station, and explosion of fire damp occurred, killing William Bradley and fatally burning James Hamilton. A number of others were slightly injured. The damage to the mine is very great. An Irish Mass Meeting.

An Irish Mass Meeting.
CINCINNATI, September 13.—A large meeting of Irish-American citizens was held here this evening. Several hundred dollars were subscribed, and \$5,000 more pledged. The meeting instructed its president to send the following dispatch:
Charles Stewart Parnell and Associates, Dublin: A mass meeting of Irish Americans, held here tonight, pickage immediate assistance to the parliamentsry fund and home rule.

TALMAGE IN EUROPE,

A LETTER FROM THE BROOKLYN

The Doctor Propiestes War Between England and Bussia and France and Germany—"The Hem-orthege of a Continent"—The Cholera as Affecting Watering Pieces.

Special Correspondence Constitution. War must come. We have hoped against it, but a visit to Great Britain and the continent this summer will convince any one that unless there be speedy providential interference France will not much longer keep her hands off Germany, while England and Russia cannot much tobger be at peace. Nine out of ten Englishmen whom I have met want immediate arraignment of Russia. They say war must come, and the sooner it comes the better. They are glad that Mr. Gladstone is out, and Mr. Gladstone, as I saw him the other day, looks as if he felt relieved at being

out. Meanwhile, Frenchmen want to get back Strasbourg and Metz, and will be in irritation until Alsace and Lorraine return. When these wars break out the nations of Europe have so many grudges to settle that there will be the hemorrhage of a continent. Blessed are the United States in being three thousand

niles away from the field of inevitable strife. This approaching collision has nearly ruined the cities dependent on the patronage of foreign tourists. This apprehension and the expectation of cholera make plenty of room for travelers and give them the choice of places at hotels. Besides this, the cities of the laws of sanitation have been better observed. While in Spain and southern France the pestilence has been terrific, the the death rate in the most of Europe has been moderate. Badon-Baden, Carlabad and many of the Gorman health resorts are as full as ever. The lack f American and English patronage more than made up by the coming of the more affluent classes of Spaniards, who have fled from home to escape sickness.

There is no better place in which to study character than at the watering place. The English watering places are to us a great fascination.

Brighton is like Long Branch; Weymouth is like Cape May; Scarborough is like Sara-toga; Isle of Wight is like heaven. Brighton being within an hour and a halfof

ondon, the great masses pour out to its beach and take a dip in thesea.

But Scarboroguh is the place where the bigh prices shut out those of slender purse. abines more of natural and artificial then any place I ever saw. It is built on ter-races. Its gardens rise in galleries. Two great arms of land reach out into the sea, and great arms of lend reach out into the sea, and hundreds of gay sailing crafts float in. A castle seven hundred years old straggles its ruins out to the very precipice. The air is tonic and the spectacle bewitching. Lords and ladies, and gentry come here for a few weeks. The place is cool in summer and warm in winter. In December the thermometer hovers about the fifties, and the people breakfast with open windows, while others are skating in London. Of all the sumthere are skating in London. Of all the sum-mer watering places I have ever seen, in some respects Scarborough is the most brilliant, and is appropriately called "the queen of English resorts." But the prices are enornous, and not many could meet them.

Brighton is best known to American theo-Brighton is best known to American theolegians as the scene of the late Frederick W. Robertson's ministry. We attended his little church, which holds perhaps any or eight hundred people, but from whose pulput he preached after death to thousands of clergymen in Europe and America, those strange reposited aritimal and melanchely sermons. powerful, original and melancholy sermons. What a life of pain he lived, sleeping many What a life of pain he lived, sleeping many of his nights on the floor with the back of his head on the bottom of a chair, because he could sleep no other way without torture, his wife a still werse torment. Some of the Engwife a still worse torment. Some of the English clergy have had wives celebrated in the wrong direction, but more of them have homes decorated and memorable with all conjugal affabilities. In the evening of the Sabbath we worshipped in Robertson's church. We went into "the extramural cemetery" to see his grave. Though dead thirty-two years his tomb bears all the marks of the control of the con of fresh affection, on all sides vines and flowers in the highest culture. Two bronze medallions, one by his congregation, the other by the one by his congregation, the other by the working people, who almost idolized him. On the one medallion his church have inscribed: "Honored as a minister, beloved as a man, he awakened the holiest feelings in poor and rich, in ignorant and learned; therefore is he lamented as their guide and comferter by many who in the bond of brotherhood and in grateful remembrance have erected this monment." On the other medallion the working people, whose practical friend he proved himself to be, preferred the inscription: "To the Rev. F. W. Robertson, M. A. In grateful remembrance of his sympathy and in deep sorrow for their loss, the members of the Mechanic's institution and the working men of Brighton have placed this medallion on their benefactor's tomb." How, independent of time and death, an earnest man lives That is a poor life which breaks down at

Many of these illustrious English preachers had ineignificant looking churches. We at Bristol to see Robert Hall's chapel. at Bristol to see Robert Hall's chapel. The present sexton remembered the great Baptist crafter and preacher. The chapel in Robert Hall's day would not hold more than six hundred suditors, but there he preached discourses that have rung round the world, and will ring through the ages. The size of a real's shop is not a son must importance as man's shop is not of so much importance as the style of work he turns out. Ole Bull could play the "Hallelujah Chorus" on a corn stalk Blessed are all they who do their bas whether in sphere resounding or insignificant.
But the Isle of Wight, as already hinted, But the Isle of Wight, as already hinter, has a supernal beauty. If a poet, you will go there and see Tennyson's summer residence, and find him sauntering among the copses with his inevitable pipe. If you are an invalid you will go there to bless your lungs with the soft atmosphere of its valleys. If you are fond of royalty you will either get into the queen's castle at Orsborne, or see her equipage on its daily cutings. If you are a Christian you will go to the village which Leich Richmond has made immortal, stop at

Leigh Richmond has made immortal, stop a the inn called "The Hare and Hounds," visit the grave at the northeast of the church, reading on the tombatone: "Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Walbridge, the Dairymemory of Elizabeth Walbridge, the Darryman's baughter, who died May 30th, 1801, aged 31 years. She being dead yet speaketh." Or the tomb of the schoolmaster or church clerk whose eptiaph, I should think, had been written by some lad who had felt the switch of the pedagogue and took postortem vengence:

'In youder sacred pile
His voice was wout to sound:
And now his body rests
Eeneath the hallowed ground.
He taught the peasant boy
To read and use the pen: His earthly toils are o'er, He's cried his last Amen.

the Furydice eank with all on-beard under a sudden squalk. A gentleman described the scene and how the bodies looked as they were brought upon the beach. Oh, how wenderful for all styles of interest is this lale of Wight! The bay, the yachts, the hills, the mansions, the harbors, the bridges, the seventy-two thousand souls, augmented by the temporary population from the swel-tering cities: Ventuor and Undereliff, and Shanklin Chine and Blackgang. The isle, twenty-three miles long by thirteen wide, is one great dream of beauty. What trees arch it! What streams silver it! What flowers emboss it! What memories haunt it! "The sparkling streamlet, joyous, bright and free,

PRICE FIVE

"The sparkling streamlet, joyous, bright and free, Leaps through the rocky chine to kiss the sea," Lease through the rocky chine to kiss the sea."

Memorable among my wanderings of the summer of 1835 will be the day spent on the Isle of Wight. The long storm of weeks lifted that morning, and there were gardens above as well as gardens beneath, groined roof of cloud over tesselated pavements and field. Fleciassiling the sky. Boats racing in the bay, and regattss of clouds on the sky. The scene seemed let down out of heaven ou two crimson pulleys of sunries and sunset. If you want to mingle with the jolly masses of Eagland let loose for a holiday, go to Brighton. If you want to see the highest fashion of the realm and relieve the plethora of an apopiectic pecketbook, go to Scarborough. But if you want to dream of eternal woods, and eternal waters and oternal sunshine, make your

you want to dream of eternal woods, and eternal waters and eternal anaker your pillow somewhere on the blissful and enchaenting Isla of Wight.

From this scene we take express train for Scotland, and slight in the evening at a hotel hell way between Edinburg castle and Holyrod palece.

There is something about the Scotch character, whether I meet it in New York or Ionselver.

There is semething about the Scotch character, whether I meet it in New York or London or Edinburg, that thrills me through and through. Perhaps it is because I have such a strong tide of Scotch blood in my own arteries. Next to my own beloved country, give me Scotland for residence and grave. The people are in such downright earnest. There is such a rear in their mirth, like a tempest in "The Troesacha." Take a Glescow audience and a speaker must have his feet well planted on the platform or he will be overmastered by the sympathy of the populsee. They are not ashamed to cry, with their broad palms wiping away the tears, and they make no attempt at suppression of glee. They do not simper, or anicker, or chuckle. Throw a joke into a Scotchman's ear and it rolls down to the center of his disphagm and then spreads out both ways toward foot and brow until the emotion becomes volcanic, and from the longest hair on the crown of his head to the tip end of the nail on the big toe, there is a paroxysm of cachinuation. No half and helf about the Scotch character. What he hates he hates; what he likes he likes; and he leis you know it right hates he hates; what he likes he likes; and he lets you know it right sway. He is altogether liberal or altogether tory. His politics decided, his religion decided. Get him right, and he is magnificently right. Get him wrong, ard he is awfully wrong. A Scotchman seldom changes. By the time he has landed fairly on his feet in this world, he has made up his mind, and he keeps it made up. If he dislikes a fiddle in church, you cannot smuggle it in under the name of a bass viol. We like persistence. Life is so short that a man cannot afford very often to change his mind. It the Israelites in the wilderness had had a few Scotch leaders, instead of wandering about for years they would, in three weeks, have gotten to the promised land or somewhere else, just as decided.

Eut national characteristics are gradually giving way. The Tweed is drying up. The Atlantic recan, under steady pressure, is becoming a Fulton ferry. When I asked John Bright if he was ever coming to America, he said, "No, Americas comes to me!" Besides that American breadtha and American

said, "No, America comes to me!" Besides that, Americaan breadstuffs and Americaan meat must have their effect on European character. All caroful observers know that what men eat mightly affec s their character. what men est nightly side steer character. The missionary among the Indiana compelled to live on animal food gets some of the nature of the aborigines, whether he will or not. The Anchor line of steamers going to Glasgow takes great cargoes of American meats to Sectland. The meat of animals butchered in America is kept on steamers in a cool draught especially arranged for that purcool draught especially arranged pose. The meat market of Scotland is being revolutionized. The Scotchman eating American beef and American mutten and American vension becomes partly American. English farmers deplore the coming glish farmers deplote the coming in of so much American breadstuffs. The Englishman eating American wheat and American part American corn, must become in part Americanized. And here is an element of safety which politically and the safety which politically and the safety which politically are safety and safety which politically are safety which politically are s And here is an element of safety which political economists would do well to recognize. The cereals and the meats of one nation becoming the food of the other nation, it prophesies assimilation and brotherhood. It will be very difficult for American beef to fight American beef, and American mutton to fight American mutton, and American corn to fight American corn, though it may be found on the opposite side of the Atlantic. The world is gradually sitting down at one table, and the bread will be made of Michigan wheat, and it will be cut with Sheffield knives. The rice will be brought from Carolina swamps, and cooked with Newcastle coal, and set on the table in Burslem pottery, while the air comes in through the window upholstered with Nottingham lace. And Italy will provide the raisins, and Brazil the nuts, and all nations add their part to the universal feativity. What a time of accord when all the world breskfasts, and dines, and sups together!

T. DeWitt Talmage.

Communism in Mexico. Chy of Mexico, September 13.—A communistic uprising in the canton of Cordova, state of Vera Cruz, is giving great annoyance to the planters of that section. The governor of the state professes ability to put down the rebels without the aid of the federal troops. The communista demand a division of all property.

Went Through the Eridge. KANSAS CITY, Mo., September 13.—The lo-cemotive and caboose on the Lexington and Southern branch of the Missouri Pacific, went through the bridge into the Little Osage river, near Pleasant Hill today, and Engineer Fred Carl and Fireman P. McHaney were drowped. drowned.

Proceeding Against the Executrix, FORT WORTH, Tex., September 13.—The will of John Nicholls, late vice president of the City National bank, was probated yesterday.

Mrs. Nicholls, being qualified as executrix, A.

M. Britton, president of the bonk, immediately began suit sgainst the executrix for the recovery of thirty thousand dollars, the amount of Nicholla defalcation. The Nicholls estate is rated at sixty thousand.

Ready to Strike Again, St. Pact. Minn, September 13.—A public meeting of Western Union operators was held here tedsy, to take setion on the subject of extra work demanded without extra pap. A committee of five was appointed to wait on the superintendent immediately and ask for a restoration of the extra compansation. The superintendent tion of the extra compensation. The super-intendent will be given until the 15th to an-swer, and in the event of a refusal, serious trouble is feared.

Or if you are fond of antiquities you will go to Carisbrook and see the room where the princess Elizabeth, heart broken at the imprisonment and death of her father, Charles I, was found dead with her head on the open Bible, at the text: "Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give your rest." Or if fond of tragedy you will cand on the bank at sundown, and look of the pronounces the dispatch from Bhamokin, describing the alleged lawlesaness and terrorism prevailing in that region, absolutely baseless. He declares that the Mollie Maguires have no active existence in the coal region, and affairs were never in a condition of more perfect quiet and security. The Molite Maguire Report False,

ourier has been shown by Mr. J. W tton stalk that contained fully a hunwell developed bolls. He said it was a fair ample of what was growing in a ten acre field. He thinks it likely that he will average a bale to the scre on this patch-which, three years ago would hardly sprout peas, but by careful attention he has brought it up to its present fine con-

A few of the real estate owners of Jesup, expres themselves as favoring the assessment of an adva-lorem tax for the purpose of building up side walks, cleaning off streets, cutting sewers, and fortifying the town generally against such pro-

rains as was had this summer and fall. Mr. A. J. Hudgins, of Taylor county, has three of the largest ears of corn ever seen grown on Taylor county soil. Each ear of corn was fully welve inches long, and contained twenty rows to the ear. Mr. Hudgins is an excellent farmer. His corn crop, he thinks, will average forty bushels

A mammoth beet, grown in the garden of Mrs. Nancy Skelton, of White county, is nearly two feet long. The whole it left in the ground would do to plant a gate post in.

Franklin is destined to become a commercial center of widespread importance.

At the conclusion of the meeting of business men of Jefferson Wednesday night, the following strong committee was appointed to report upon the organization of a bank at the earliest possible day: Dr. W. A. Watson, chairman, H. W. Bell, N. N. Pendergrass, J. L. Williamson, W. C. Howard. The committee report Tuesday night.

Therefareimprovements going on in Jefferson all the time. Three houses are going up in a stone's throw of the Methodist church, and the builder of these, Mayor Randolph, has other improvements under headway.

A corn field of three acres was gathered by Mr James P. Webster, of Washington county, this week that yielded eighty-four bushels, twenty eight bushels per acre.

Leesburg is to become a cotton market. M Callaway has erected a brick warehouse, which has been rented by Mr. T. M. Booker, who proposes to handle all the cotton of that section. There have been 1,200 or 1,500 bales of cotton received in Dawson this season.

The oil mill of LaGrange, is putting up a large ervoir to furnish water for their works in case It will be seventy-six feet high and contain about 10,000 gallons of water. This will insure them against loss by fire. The height of the reservoir will be sufficient to furnish water on

The Rome Courier says that Mr. James Camp upon whose farm the caterpillars first made their appearance in this vicinity, says that last Thursday his fields were covered with them and were about as thick as could be. On Sunday, however, there was not a caterpillar to be found, and were it not for the damage done the cotton, it couldn't told that they had visited there. He says the igust erop was entirely ruined.

There is said to be ninety-three stills in Meri Greenville has received 23 bales of new cotton A Farnesville lady has raised twenty-eight

turkeys this year. There has been more brandy distilleries in Up son county this season than any year for some

One year ago the town of Stinson was an unbroken forest and cultivated fields. Now the town has a first class depot building, post-office, church, restaurant, two or more nice residences. a saw mill and a grist mill going up. A very large trade in fertilizers, farm supplies, dry goods, etc., has been done during the past ten months. New cotton is coming in and the new town will do a large business the coming season.

COTTON WAR IN HAWKINSVILLE, From the Hawkinsville, Ga., Dispatch.

Last Saturday was a day of intense excitement in Hawkinsville. The yawning chasm separated the farmers and the warehousemen. The latter wanted a dollar a bale for handling cotton, and the farmers vehemently ejaculated that they would be essentially and eternally committed to the sulphurious dominion of old Harry if the would pay but fitty cents a bale for the weighing and storage of their cotton. Mr. S. W. Brown, who is one of the largest and most successful planters in the county, sold his cotton on the wagon to a local buyer for \$\frac{8}{2}\circ cents a pound and hauled it to the depot, where it was thrown off and weighed and the warehouseman knocked out of his dollar. Other farmers also sold their cotton on their wagons. John Dempsey Brown, of Houston county, carried his cotton to a warehouse and it was sold to an export buyer for \$\frac{8}{2}\circ cents. He left that he had the laugh on his Uncie William. But everything will come right after Friday's meeting, when the farmers will meet here and talk over the situation with the warehousemen and merchants. On Monday it was reported that several hundred bales of cotton were going to Montezuma, Albany, Cochrau, Eastman and Dubois. One Hawkinsville merchant declared that he would have to open a store in Montezuma to sell his goods and make his collections. the farmers' and the warehousemen. The latter

From the Brunswick, Ga., Appeal, The rice crop of the Altamaha is not injured by the late raips, we learn, as much as was feared. A few bust els (three to five) per acre of sprouted few bustels (three to five) per acre of sproucurice is about the estimated damage. As the crops this season are extra good, this loss will not be so serious a matter. Information from Liberty county shows the damage there is very slight. The water, in many instances, was several feet over the tops of the rice, but as rice not on tide water is later in ripening, the flood subsided be fore any special damage was done.

FARMERS DISCUSSIONS.

From the Perry, Ga . Journal. The Powersville M. I. Agricultural and Horticultural society is pursuing a course that will surely result in mutual benefit to its members. The subjects treated at the last meeting of the se The subjects treated at the last meeting of the se-ciety are important ones, and the methods so ably illustrated by Messrs. Cliett and Burden are clearly shown as embodying essential elements of success. The discussions of methods is one of the surest ways of disseminating useful informa-tion, and in accomplishing this good work, the Powersville society will merit the good will of all farmers in Houston county. May the society and its members live long and prosper.

MONEY IN BEE CULTURE, From the Elberton, Ga., Leader.

Bee culture is exciting interest in various parts of the state, and a number of our exchanges are devoting articles to it. This is a small industry. true, but these make up prosperity. Considerable attention is being paid to it in the upper part of this county—more than many have au idea of. There is money in the business, no doubt. Honey commands a staple price and any farmer can make it an adjunct to his business without lateriering with any other branch of industry.

EUILDING IN GAINESVILLE. From the Gainesville, Ga., Eagle.

Saturday afternoon, and again Monday morning, we took a stroll around the eastern and northern portions of our city, and found more improvements going on than we expected to see A great many of our own people have no idea how rap.dly the city is being built up. They seldom get off the square, and some think that hotels and store houses are the only buildings necessary to make a thriving place. But the neat cottages that have been completed this year tell us that the city is growing, and that Gaineville is destined to be a city of importance. And our humble opinion is, she will move forward, onward and upward more rapidly in the next five years than she has in the past eight.

The oat crop in houston.

From the Perry Gs., Journal.

From the Perry, Ga., Journal. indications now are that a large oat crop will be planted in Houston this fall, and the probability it that the work will be commenced much earlier than was the case last season It is not altogether improbable that many acres will be sown in oats about the first of October. This crop is of great value to the farmers of Houston county. The wheat crop will probably covered larger acressed than last year, and it may be that an increased acreage will be put in rye.

A VALUABLE FARM TRADED. From the Rome, Ga., Courier.

day the trade between Messrs. W. H. Bass of the farm of the former, lying about eight miles Towah rivar, were transferred to Mr.

In the trade, Mr. Blass receives city propshortly, and it is likely that he will move to Rome
shortly. He will make a valuable citizen, and our
people will give him a hearty welcome. Mr. Bri
ant paid eleven thousand dollars for the farm,
which contains five hundred acres, and is one of
the finest in this section. It lies on each side of
the ktowah river.

AN OLD STYLE FACTORY. From the Hartwell, Ga., Sun.

From the Hartwell, Ga., Sun.

Mr. W. R. Stephenson and ourself accepted the kind invitation of Mr. J. N. Edwards, one of the proprietors and superintendent of the Shoal Creek factory, to spend the night with him. It is unnecessary to say we were well treated by his hospitable and interesting family at their delightful home. Saturday morning Mr. Edwards took us through the factory and explained to us as far as we were sable to understand the working of the complicated machinery in motion on every hand. The factory is well and favorably known, and was established over forty years ago. It turns out yarn inferior to none and the goods are popular. Thirteen operators are employed, and the capacity of the factory is first class and modern, and Mr. Edwards being a practical machinist keeps it in good rapair and is every delayed by breakage. Mr. Edwards

chinery is first class and modern, and Mr. Edwards being a practical machinist keeps it in good rapair and is never delayed by breskage. Mr. Edwards is a man of wonderful energy and business tact. When he assumed the management of the factory several years ago it was in debt some \$8.000, and he has worked it out of debt and founded it upon a good paying basts. Besides the factory Mr. Edwards bas under cherge as well patronized flouring and grist mill and a cotton gin, and runs a mercantile business. But his hands are not so full as to interfere with his boundless hospitality when friends call to see him. Mr. Edwards is a self-made man in the fullest sense, and deserves his good fortune.

THE GROWTH OF WAYCROSS. From the Waycross, Ga, Headlight.

. The expected revival of business in the fall will probably lead to many new manufacturing enterprises in the south; and, stimulated by the pros prises in the south; and, stimulated by the prospect of good crops, capitalists will 'doubtless be led to invest their money with much more confidence then in the recent past. Among the many places suitable as locations for cotton mills and other manufacturies, Wavcross is by no means the least. Situated at the confluence of three great highways, which bring in the products of the field from five different directions, her manufacturiers could procure their raw material from all parts of southern Georgia and northern Florida, and could ship their goods to any desired points in addition to this, the fact that Waycross is situated in a prohibition county would operate largely in the direction of rendering labor more reliable. This is seen already in the case of the hands This is seen already in the case of the hand ole. This is seen already in the case of the hands employed in the folls and turpentine distilleries the bits vicinity. This branch of industry is yet comparatively undeveloped. We have a few umber establishments and other small manufactories, but the field is yet open to any enterprising capitalist that wisness to cast his lot with one of the most reconsisting propulation of the most reconsisting propulation.

to cast his lot with one of the most progressive young clies of the new south. There can be no doubt of the growth of the county and town, for with only the enterprises that we now enjoy the following reports of increase in taxable property, taken from the tax digest for 1885, shows that there is life in the "old land yet:" Summing up, the digest shows, polls, whites 648, colored 195; lawyers, 6; doctors, 5; value of lands, \$253,810; old city property, \$188,197; money and solvent deats, \$79,808; merchandise, \$35.631; household—and kitchen furniture, \$252,806, jewelry \$5,808, stock of all kinds \$188,795; plantation and mechanical tools \$17,500, cotton on hand for sale \$50, all other property \$88,009, making an aggregate of \$919,335. There is an increase over last year in the value of lands \$886, city property \$7,252, jewelry \$338, and plantation and mechanical tools \$3,845. There is a decrease in the value of money and solvent debts of \$13,057, merchandise \$221, household and kitchen furniture \$623, stock \$15,528, and all other property in the \$25,800, and all other property \$15,528, and all other property andise \$221, household and kitchen furni-623, stock \$15,528, and all other property

COLUMBUS CHRONICLES.

COLUMBUS, GA., September 13.-[Special.]-A private dispatch received here today brought the sad intelligence of the death of Dr. F. A. Stanford, of this city, which occurred at Marietta this morning. He went to that place two or three weeks ago, in the hope of recuperating his rapidly declining health, the disease had marked his manly form as its victim, and death has claimed him as its own. Dr. Stanford was of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of this state, and in his death the fraternity loses one of its brightest lights. His remains will be brought to this city for interment, and the funeral will take place from the Episcopal church at 4 o'clock tomorrow after

Mary, the little daughter of Mr. A. C. Prather, of this city, died this morning. She was the only child, and her death is a severe blow to the fond parents, who have the sympathy of this entire

mmunity in their sad bereavement. The passenger train from Macon arrived here two hours late today. The delay was caused by a portion of the train jumping the track at Bostick. but no one was hurt Policemen Chas. Sanders shot Anthony Posey, colored, at Troy, Ala, last night. The wound will prove fatal. It is said that Sanders was justifiable.

Sister Evangeline is critically ill at the convent

The Griffin Schools. GRIFFIN, Ga., September 13 .- [Special.]-The public schools will open Monday. No school has ever opened in Griffin with brighter prospects and more flattering auspices. The number that have already registered and have tickets of admission for Monday is remarkable, and shows what confidence the people have in the school Professor Bizien has become very popular with our people, and he will doubtless prove all that is expected of him. The building has been repaired and refitted with new seats, a fence placed around the grove and everything put in splendid order, and ready for the opening.

Enchanan Personals BUCHANAN, Ga , September 13 .- [Special.] -- Sen stor McBride's wife left for Atlanta today, accom panied by her little daughter, Maud, and Master

Mr. and, Mrs. Reily, of Conyers, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. T. J. Latham. Rev. A. G. Dempsey, of the M. E. Church south, bas just closed an interesting meeting at this place. There was eight accessions to the church. Rev Upshaw and Edwards commence a meeting at the Baptist church to night.

Murdock.

The Burial of Dr. Viuson. MONTEZUMA, Ga, September 13.-[Special.]-The longest crowd that was ever known in the history of Montezuma to assemble on a similar occasion, was in attendance upon the burial services of the ate Dr. I. W. Vinson, [yesterday afternoon, People can e from all sections to pay honor to one whose useful, Christian life has left an imperishable fragrance in the bearts of those whom he served so faithfully, and who, in turn, loved him

CANTON, Ga., September 13.-[Special.]-Canton received her first bale of this year's cotton today, from S. M. Westbrook, of Hickory Flat. It was ought by B. T. Jones at ten cents, classed middling, and shipped to Maddox, Rucker & Co., Atanta. It was ginned free and a year's subscaiption to the Advance was given by its editor. He makes a similar offer for Woodstock and Ball

Business in Bnena Vista.

BUENA VISTA, Ga, September 13.-[Special.]-Messages were sent over our telegraph line from this place to Andersonville yesterday, the first dispatch that ever was sent from this point. We feel now that we are fully connected with the busy world. Cotton has fallen off at least 20 per cent in the

last thirty days, so the most knowing planters say. Eucliness is lively.

Roswell Plays in Marietta. MARIETTA, September 13. - [Special.] - Yesterday the Roswell base ball club played a match game

here with a nine of our small boys at Poverty Hill park. The Roswell club was defeated by a score 0~23 to 5. It was said to have been a fine game by those who witnessed it. Marriage in Little Creek. LITTLE CREEK, Ga., September 18 .- [Special]-

Miss Lou E., the charming daughter of Mr. James Casey, of Folk county, was married to Dr. J. J. C. Trentham Thursday evening last at the bride's home. Only the family and invited friends were

Death at 106. CLAND, Ga., September 13.-[Special.]-Mrs. Esbecca Standridge, of this county, died yester 6 years, and is the mother of sixteer whom are now living.

GEORGIA GOSSIP.

EVENTS OF INTEREST FROM THE STATE PRESS.

Taken From Jali to attend the Eurial of Ris Child-A Colored Preacher Arrosted for Wife-Beat-ing-A Strange Freak of Lightning-A Notcricus Negro Arrested. Etc.

In Gordon county, Jim Lanier was taken out o jail Sunday morning to attend the burial of his pply child which died on Saturday. He was tied with ropes and accompanied by the sherift. The Fort Gaines Advertiser, is the name of a new weekly paper, started in Fort Games, of which Keese & Graham are the editors. It is neatly printed, well filled with news, and deserv ing of patronage.

William Watson, pastor of the colored Metho dist church in Calhoun, was up before the court for wife beating. The case was dismissed upon the payment of costs.

The Elberton Leader says: Mr. Louis Friedbe ger, an experienced salesman formerly with John Rvan, Atlanta, is now with Turner, Brewer & Co. The silken touch of his deft and artist flagers has made things look bright and more elegant in that neatest store in town.

While John Davis was sawing some wood by machinery on the place of Mr. Whit Moore, near Greenesboro, a piece flew up, striking him on the temple and knocking bim senseless. The wound bled very profusely, and he was carried to Moore's house, where he remained in an unconscous condition for more than an hour. At last accounts he was doing well, although his condi

accounts he was doing well, although his condition is not entirely free from danger.

LaGrange Reporter: A strange freak of lightning occurred at the depot yesterday afternoon during the heavy rain. It struck in the telegraph office and melted a portion of the instrument, and also melte i the ground wire on the outside. Mr. Bob Seagers, the operator, was at his instrument when the flash occurred, and fortunately made a narrow escape. A gentleman was standing on the platform by the ground wire when it was fused, and experienced a sharp fright. The report was like a platol. People should be very careful of telegraph wires during a thunder storm.

Severs of the teachers of the public schools in

Several of the teachers of the public schools in Gilmer county have suspended a few weeks for

The Flint Hill church in Fannin county was to have a Sunday school celebration, for which a cross had been prepared as an ornament. On the night before some parties secured the cross and destroyed it.

Mr. Samuel Gobatt, of Washington, Go., ha recently fallen heir to 25,000 francs, by the death

of his father, in France, The Fort Gaines Guard is to have a green flag. Jonesboro News: At the last session of Clayto uperior court a true bill was found against on Frank Glass, colored, and an officer was detaile Frank Glass, colored, and an officer was detailed to make the arrest. The officers went and found Frank topping trees. He managed to get down and make his escape, and nobody was over auxious to tackle Frank Glass, as that name carried with it a terror skin to the name of Jesse James He was said to be a bad man. He lived, last year, over in Fayette, on Mr. Jones Gay's place, Frank was sauntering along near the house of Mr. William Archer, last Tue-day, when Messis, John and Preston Archer met him face to face, and the result was that the negro was bound and brought to town and turned over to Sheriff Archer. He had at the time of his arrest a pistol, the same old pistol, on h's person. He is a prominent ex convict, and from what we can learn will have his crecentials renewed.

A reunion of the 23d Georgia regiment is unde

consideration. Terrell county jail has six inmates. Lieutenant W. A. Shunk, 8th United States calvary, and Miss Merrill, daughter of Post Chaplain Merrill, were united in the holy bonds of wedlock at Fort Clark, Texas, one bright and rosy morning in June last. Two hours after the ceremony was performed, and while tride and groom, surrounded by their congratulatory friends, still lingered over the sumptuous wedding breakfast, an order was received from headquarters directing Lieutenant Shunk's company to take the field against Geronimo, the Apache chief and his band of restless, discontented and blood thirsty redekins. It was hard. Not a doubt of hat. But there was nothing for Lieutenant Shun to do but bid his blushing and weeping bride good-bye, fling himself into the saddle and ride away after the Apache miscreants. It soon became evident that the campaign against the indians would be long and tedious, so Post Chaplain Merrill decided to return with his family, including Mrs. Lieutenant Shunk, their old home in Atlanta. Ga. Thus the separation between the rudely severed man and wife became wider and mor with his company, scouted through Arizona is pursuit of the Apache band. while his brave and patient wife quietly awaited his return at her old home in Georgia. Two weeks ago Lieutenant Shunk, still in the field, was overwhelmed with oy and pleasurable anticipation by the receipt of an order detailing him to attend the cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Ks. As may be imsgined, he was not long in obeying this most welcome order. Upon reach ing Fort Leavenworth he readily secured a short leave of absence, telegraphed Mrs Shunk to meet him in St. Louis, and on Monday

bride and groom were reunited at the Southern hotel in that city. Under army regulations one lieutenant from each regiment in the service is sent to the "School" at Leavenworth, where they must remain two years for the purpose of receiving instruction in the higher branches of their profession. For two years, therefore, Lieutenan and Mrs. Shunk may enjoy each other's society

and Mrs. Shunk may enjoy each other's society without fear of interruption.

Cherokee Advauce: Senator Joseph E Brown and wife, of Apt ta, are visiting their brother and eight at ace. Senator and Mrs. Brown amid sall their the grandeur and honors have never forgott uton, their dist home, and once or more dar pay it a visit. They have many friends here who are always glad to meet them, and learn of their good health.

Mr. W. J. Webb, of Hickory Fiat, Cherokee ounty, happened to an almost fatal accident at his home last Friday morning. He has a fine Jersey bull, and attempted to lasso him, when the bull became infuriated and rushed at him, when the bull became infuriated and rushed at him, knocked him down, stamped on him and thrust his horns at him, but struck them on either side of him, and in this way raised him up several times between his horns and beat him egainst the ground. Mr. Webb was unconscious for a while and was not able to get out of the house until Tuesday.

ground. Mr. Webb was unconscious for a while and was not able to get out of the house until Tuesday.

Dublin Post: In the spring, a peddler visited this section, and one night stopped at the residence of a well known farmer. The next morning, shortly after he left, he returned to the house where he was entertained the night before, and inquired if a roll of money amounting to \$200 had been found in his bed room. A negative answer was given him. He left and told it about that he had been robbed at the said house of \$200. All who heard the story of the peddler considered him as a slanderer and one who never possessed that much money, much less to be robbed of it. The very day that the peddler was inquiring for his money, a young negro gfri, step-daughter of Green Lander, colored, found a roll of greenbacks in the middle of the road, near "Still Krisch." She showed it to the wife of Jack Walker, negroes, who took it from the girl saying it was "confederate money," and of no account. She called her husband, Walker, from a near field, showed him the money and the couple kept it. The girl, Linder, went home and related the above circumstances to her parents, whereupon Green Linder called on Walker and his wife and saked to see the money. They told him as it was confederate money they burnt it. Linder returned from the scene with his suspicion aroused and his mind bent on watching Walker and his wife. His was chirder and his wife commenced to spend greenbacks very liberally, and one day in Doblin last week bought 20 worth of supplies of various sorts. As Walker had not sold any cotton this scason and brought no money over from last pear, Green Linder at one conclinded that Walker and his wife were spending the money his stepdaughter had found. Linder threatened Walker with a vest on a warrant for stealing, whereupon he admitted that daughter had found. Linder threatened Walker with a rest on a warrant for stealing, whereupon he admitted that the monay Linden's daughter found was genuine and amounted to \$180, and said he had spent \$10 of it, but would give Linder \$100 of the balance if he would not prosecute nim, Lindery consented, for he desired to obtain the money and return it to the peddler, who had offered a reward of \$50 for the recovery of the money, Walker sent Linder \$30 instead of \$100 with the statement that he had spent the balance. We saw the geouine money in Walker's hand, three ten dollar bills. Linder has written to the peddler at Macon and threatens to have Walker arrested. Thus stands the matter at present. The money found, was doubtless the same lost by the peddler. for that

Carolina, was married to Miss Rebecca Crosby of Baxley. Miss Croaby was a young and confiding girl and hastily contracted marriage with this arch fiend. He only lived with her about two weeks when it began to be whispered around that he had another wife in North Carolina. Wade got wind of the report and summarily departed for parts unknown. A correspondence began between some of our citizens and parties in North Caroli na, and it was learned beyond doubt that Wade had a wife and young helpless children residing in Cumberland county, N. C., Where he had 'de

serted them without any provocation. A letter was received from the minister in North Carolina who performed the cere-mony. He describes Wade as being a heartless, worthless villain. Commenting on this the Panner sava: This, and thousands of other cases, Eanner rays: This, and thousands of other cases, should be a warning to young girls not to hastily contract marriage with those about whom they know but little. It-blasts their future for all time to come and the scoundrel who ruins them, nine times out of ten, goes free and unpunished. A more rigid enforcement of the laws upon the subject of bigamy might have a salutary effect.

Mr. Sam Strong shot a negro named Albert Bacon in Early county Tuesday. The ball entere 1 on the right side of the neck, under the jaw bone, cut off a small piece of his tongue, ranged over to the left jaw, knecked out a tooth and loosened several others, and finally came out of his mouth. Dr. Will Standifer was summoned to dress the wound, and reports it dangerous though not necessarily fatal.

Returns have been received from three precinct in Screven county, giving a majority of 451 against whisky. In the thirty fifth district whisky received 22, no whisky 146. In the thirty-fourth district whichy 18, no whisky 175. In the thirtyfixth district no whisky 142, not one vote for whisky. The county will give 500 majority against

Charles Harris, a negro from Meriwether county now living at Newnan, is a real curiosity, from the fact that he is turning white. His hands and body are white, with the exception of a few specks. and his face is quite spotted. He says that he ha been changing in color since "freedom," and that he was formerly a gingercake color. He is about thirty-five years of age.

On Thursday, at 10:45 a. m., one boiler of a bat tery of five, at George B. Hack's mill, at Pendare vis, exploded. The fireman was so badly scalded that he died at 12 o'clock that night. The assistant fireman was also badly, but not fatally, scald ed. Both were blown some distance. The boilers were comparatively new, having been built by J. Schofield & Son, in Macon,

Wesley Allen and Mose Jones, colored, had an altercation at Mr. Finkard's shop, in Dallas. Mose struck Wesley over the head with a wagon spoke. cutting a gash about three inches long, and the latter struck the former over the head twice with a hammar with out much effect, save a little inury to the hammer.

Thursday night the blacksmith shop of Mr. H. Washington, who resides eight miles from Rome, on the Cedartown read, was destroyed by fire, to gether with his blacksmith and house carpenter tools. Loss about \$300.

Montezuma Record: Last Saturday night liquo Montezuma Record: Last Saturday night liquor and the negroes got mixed up in town. As, anegro who works at Wilson's shop got on his ear and attempted to fcare all the women and children to death in the upper part of town by beating Miss Vic Began until her screams reminded the neighbors of a whole mensgerie of byenas howling for fresh beef. He also used language not fit for politic ears. Mr. Jim Gibson arrested him and turned him over to the marshal. John Duncan and fake Chambers, two more saddle colored disciples of Ham, had a racket. Jake got an awning put over his eye from John's fist. Another ward of the nation from the country broke into the calaboose for raising a row in Lippman's store. We do not know how much these disturbers of the peace paid the town exchequer. aid the town exchequer.

Dooly superior court convenes at Vlenna today, Judge C. C. Kibbe presiding.

A number of the 22d Georgia regiment, in Cherokee county, want a reunion of that gallant regi ment, and suggest a meeting be held at Marietta

Cherokce superior court convenes here next Monday, and will remain in session two weeks. Judge Brown will preside. An effort will be made to have the grand jury recommend the establish nent of a county court for Cherokee. The members of the bar here fayor it, and think it a good

The county school commissioner of Elbert use safe which was fifty years ago the property of the bank of Ruckersville.

A drunken man created some excitement in Blakely last Saturday by flourishing a pocket knife in such a manner as to indicate that he wished to commit suicide. He did no other dam. twenty dollars started his racket. The News says the town council had a marsbal hired to look after such men, but he seems to let them cut up as much as they please without molesting them

Franklin News: On Monday morning of the campmeeting at Flat Rock, a negro boy, Dock, son of Mary Williamson, awoke Dr. J. R. Daniel to get his clothes for his mother who is the doctor's washwoman. Getting the clothes, the boy walked out, passing the chair on which hung the doctor's vest containing his watch and chain: and when he had dressed for breakfast, he discovered his watch and chain both missing. The boy passed out so quickly that it seemed impossible for him to have taken them, and the doctor decided that it would be best for him to remain silent, and said nothing about the matter except to a few confidential friends. Suspicion, however, would point no way except to Dock. And sure enough a few days ago he carried a watch to school and swapped it to another negro boy for a harp. It was recognized as Dr. Daniel's, though badly defaced, and a thirty dollar watch was returned to its owner almost worthless. The boy refused to tell where he got the watch, but owned up after an almost brutal la-hing. He took the watch at the time mentioned, and it being too hard to open bursted it with a rock, breaking off the crystal and hands and battering the case and dial and utterly raining the movements. The watch filled with mud while burled, which added to its worthlesness. Dr. Daniel will get pay for his watch, and will not prosecute the boy. Franklin News: On Monday morning

Bilious fever is quite prevalent in Glynn coun-The number of books circulated by the public

library of Columbus. last month, was 841.

The third reunion of the 43d Georgia regiment will be held at Cumming, Ga., on the 4th Wednesday in August, 1886.

needay in August, 1886.

Rome Courier: The coffin makers in an undertaker's establishment played a practical joke on a negro tramp yesterday who laid down on some lumber and went to sleep. They placed a coffin by his side, and then made a noise to awake him. On seting the coffin, a deadly fear seized him, and he ran off very rapidly. Rather a serious way to joke, but if it has the effect of ridding the city of tramps, if terves a good purpose.

he ian on very heart to be effect of ridding the city of joke, but if it has the effect of ridding the city of tramps, it rerves a good purpose.

Toccos News: Monday morning at 12:25 o'clock the case against Benjamin C. Martin, larceny from the house, was sounded. This case is founded on the robbery of the ordinary's office on the night of the leth of January last. Martin came into court without counsel and seemed to be uncertain as to what was best for him to do. He enter the says them ad. the robbery of the ordinary's office on the night of the 19th of January and a Martin came into court without counsel and seemed to be uncertain as to what was best for him to do. He entered a plea of not guilty, and the court then adjourned for dinner. After dinner the business of the court was resumed. The case was again taken up, and Martin, through appointed counsel, John Kimsey, withdrew his plea of not guilty and plead guilty. The defendants are all jointly indicted, but elected to be tried separately. The case easy and the case sagaint Robert N. Groves, same charge, was then called. The defendant's counsel moved to continue, but the court overruled the motion. A plea of not guilty was entered. Martin's testimony may was lengthy and the cross examination was severe. The witness, however, retained his wonderful self compositre. The jury remained together Wednesday pight and the case will be resumed this (Thursday) morning, and will probably last the entire divided the count of the case will be resumed this (Thursday) morning, and will probably last the entire divided the count of the coun

above case, as follows:

The great trial of the state against R. N. Groves, the former ordinary of Habersham, was tried this week before Judge Lumpkin at Clarksville. There has been a great deal of crookedness in the county offices of this county, and the people were burdened with texes on account of this crookedness, and were determined to ferret the matter out and bring the guilty ones to justice. There were several indictments against Groves. His lawyers did their best for a continuance, but to no purpose. Judge Lumpkin overruled all the little technicalities and had the case tried, and bove case, as follows:

Groves wes convicted. In one case he was found guilty and sentenced to six months in jail, in snother he was sentenced to twelve months in the chain gang, and to pay a fine of \$1,000 and the costs of the suit. Mr. Groves has been a man of some prominence in the country, and served as ordinary for a great many years. It is said by those who know, that he has only been duped by outside parties, as he is a poor man and has never made anything by his operations with the money of the county.

The Combat of the Human Race with

Special dispatch from Cleveland. A large rattlesnake was killed on the streets of Cleveland, Ga., on yesterday,

Snakes.

From the Cherokee, Ga., Advance. Our Holly Springs correspondent says an im-mense chicken snake was killed at that place last week, which, after a post mortem examination was found to contain sixteen eggs, several rats, some mice, and various other articles.

Messrs. [George Harris, George and Clarence Miller killed a huge rattlernake near Silas Payne's last Thursday, which measured about four feet in length, about six inches around, and was thought to be fifteen years eld, as eleven rattles were jound. It was a hideous monster, and made a strong and desperate fight. From the Jesup, Ga., Sentinel,

A little son of Mr. R. R. Boling, of this place was bitten on Tuesday evening by a ground rattle was bitten on Tuesday evening by aground states make just above the instep. His father being present, dispatched the snake and soon had his little son at the drug store of Dr. G. W. Drawdy, where he got medical attention, and on Wednesday the doctor pronounced him out of danger.

From the Henry County, Ga. Weekly.

Last week in Morgan county, at the home of Mr. G. H. Wagnon, a rattlesnake was killed near hen found the skake in the garden and mads such a noise as to bring the family out to see wha-was the matter, and they discovered the hen over the snake, and she seemed to be under the control of the snake and could do nothing her below the of the snake and could do nothing but stay in one place and rouall. The snake was killed and the ben set at liberty.

From the Douglasville, Ga., Star.

Mr. J. L. Mobbs, who was bitten by a rattlesnake ast week, was in town last Monday. He says that he drank a quart of new peach brandy and quite a quantity of corn whisky immediately after he was bitten, and although the quantity was enough to have killed him under ordinary circumstances to have killed him under oldinary circumstances be never felt any inconvenience or sickness from it. He vomited the liquor the next day after he was bitten, and he says it was as green as grass He says the most potent agent in saving his life was a poultiee of sair, thoroughly saturated with kerosense oil, applied every few minutes.

From the Perry, Ga. Journal.

One day last week Mr D. W. Holland was going from his residence down Commerce street, and when opposite the field in the rear of Mr. T. M. Killen's, something interfered with his locomo tion, and looking cown he saw a snake wrapped tion, and looking flown he saw a snake wrapped around his legs. It is a debatable question as to which was the most frightened, the snake or Mr. Holland. Finally the snake disengaged itself and passed through a crack in the fence. Wesley was not disposed to cultivate further acquaintance with his snakeship, and hastened from that vicinity. Besides the scare he had experienced, Wesley soon discovered that he had effectually mashed a number of eggs that were in one of the pockets of his coat. He was unable to tell what hind of a snake it was. The "tarang'ement" was too much for him.

ent" was too much for him. On last Saturday Mr. W. F. Killen told us of an On last Saturday Mr. W. F. Killen told us of an adventure of two of his sons with a snake tha caused us to shudder as we heard it. Last Thurs day Masters Willie and Robert Killen went into the woods on their father's farm for the purpose of setting a fodder-stack pole. Willie was standing still looking around for a suitable sapling, when he feit something move under his feet Looking do wn, he discovered that he was stand up a noon a hope ratibles ake just uncolling him. Looking do wn, he discovered that he was standing upon a huge rattlesnake, just uncolling himself. Willie was very much frightened, and before he could recover himself, the snake had glided off smid the thick underbrush near by. Mr. Killen, who was near was called, and after a gun was secured a shot was fired into the bushes, but the snake was not killed. It was too risky to go in after him. A little dog went near the bushes, and the head of the snake was seen to deart quickly downs the dog and as quickly downs.

Death of a Well Known Lawyer DALTON, Ga., September 13.-[Special.] -Col I. A. W. Johnson, of this place, was found dead in his garden today. He was well known through out the Cherokee circuit as a lawyer, having deve the profession in which he schieved distinction Latterly his mind gave way and he was sent to the lunatic asylum, but returned several months peared from his home and nothing was heard of him until today, when he was found dead in the

garden near his house. A Quilt Thief Arrested. BUCHANAN, Ga., September 13 .- [Special.] Messrs. Lindsey and Tanner brought a small negro to town yesterday and lodged him in jail. Mr. Tanner had some quilts stolen that she had on the fence airing. Mrs Jones missed some mill butter and syrup. This negro was seen at a spring getting water, and they suspected that he was the thief. They tracked him to an old hollow log, where they found the quilts, and he acknowledge stealing the other articles.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS WILL CURE

HEADACHE

INDIGESTION

TROUBLES

BILIOUSNESS DYSPEPSIA NERVOUS PROSTRATION MALARIA CHILLS AND FEVERS TIRED FEELING GENERAL DEBILITY PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES IMPURE BLOOD CONSTIPATION FEMALE INFIRMITIES RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA KIDNEY AND LIVER

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER.

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AFTER ALL THE BLOWING

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC KEEPS LEAD AS THE CHIEF BLO PURIFIER.

It Has Done More and is Still Doing More to Relieve Humanity Than all other Remedies Combined-Read the Testimony.

What a Druggist Says.

Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.-We have have handling your remedy ever since it has been manufactured by you, and can speak consei tiously of its great merit in several cases of bloc poison. It proved a prompt and apparently per manent cure. A. STOLEN WRECK. Greensboro, Ala., August 22, 1885.

A Business Man's Advice.

In adding my voice to the praise of S. S. S., will say it is the cure for all ailments of the blood. Having for quite a number of years been troub with the most intense pains in my knees and other parts of my body, I have taken fifteen large bottles of S. S. S., and it effected a complete cure The advice given by the physician of the 8.8. company was worth a fortune to me, as I am nor able to put in a full day's work. My advice to ; s filicted is to give Swift's Specific a triel; fell the advice of the physicians they have, and I assure a speedy cure awaits you.

JOSEPH LABADIE Dealer in General Merchandis. Galveston, Texas, September 9, 1885.

A Sovereign Balm,

On the 19th of February, 1861, I was hurt by fall from a railroad train in motion, and was bed injured. By the mistreatment of physicians used calcinel to remove the bruised blood for my system instead of bleeding me, I became victim of blood poison. A few years after misfortune the poison in my blood made its ap pearance on my person, and I had sixty-five ser on my left side, from my neck to my toes, of ve ous sizes, from that of a dime to the size of an ver dollar. I was reduced in weight from 1659 103 pounds. I suffered during all the time her the inaction of my liver and the constinution my bowels. During all these years past I he been treated by doctors of the different system of medicine, with varied success, alternately by tween hope and fear as to final results Among them all I found no permanent relief. Early January, 1885, despondent and almost dishe ened, I determined to take a course of Swil Specific, which, much to my surprise and to ti astonishment of my friends, has given me mor relief than all of the remedies of all kinds which have taken in the past 24 years. The mercur treatment left me covered with scars as black as my shoe. Swift's Specific caused them to scale of and my flesh became white and clear-its natura color, and the only mark is a little brownish th around the edges where these sores and scars we My liver is now in fine condition, my bowels ac ing like clock work, regularly, every day. complexion is better, my blood clearer, and : whole system is in a better condition than it

been since I was hurt. I must not omit to say that S. S. S. acts so mile and quietly in permeating the system and doing its great work so differently from other medicine that many, like myself, might think it was doi nothing at all. It is a sure cure, for every disease adhering in the blood. I have been a citizen o this part of Mississippi for 45 years past, and an citizen or public officer of this county will confir the statements I have made in reference to I LUKE J. WHITFIELD. Columbus, Miss., Sept 2d, 1885.

It Has Saved My Life. I have been suffering with scrofula for the pas four years. For two years I tried various remedies prescribed by a number of the best physician They treated me for what they called a fatumor on my neck. This proved a delusion, the rising, which had assumed a fearful shap broke and commenced to discharge freely. In 1883, being convinced that the affliction with which I suffered was of a scrofulous nature, I was induced to try Swift's Specific. I was growing desperate, and wanted a speedy cure, and as the S. S. S. did not act as promptly as I thought should, I was easily pursuaded to quit it and tanother preparation. That did me no good, and I changed to another containing potash and mercury, and that came near wrecking me. My life was despaired of. Almost disheartened of ever seeing a well day again, I was induced to go back to Swift's Specific. It was my only hope. In December, 1884, I commenced a regular course. It was some time before my system yielded to its influence, but when it did I began improve at once. I had become so weak that I could scarcely walk But under the influence of S. S. S. my genera health has greatly improved, and I feel as wel as I ever felt in my life today. The scars remain to teil of my former sufferings, and almost ever evidence of the disease has disappeared, and I car honestly say that 8. S. S. has saved my life.

GREEN THOMPSON. Atlanta. Gs., September 8, 1885.

Cantion.

Corsumers should not confuse our specific the numerous imitations, substitutes, potasi mercury mixtures, which are gotten up to not on their own merits, but on the merits o remedy. An imitation is always a fraud cheat, and they thrive only as they can steal the article imitated.

For Sale by all druggists. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases ma THE SWIFT SPECIFIC C'ES

THE COMMISSION.

CONCLUDING SPEECHES OF THE DEBATE.

of the Commission Analyzed.

he senate met at 5 p. m , and discussion of road question was resumed and Mr. concluded his argument as follows: mator from the 25th, in effect argues that ever a railroad puts on an improvement

may have increased their capital stock that That argument would be most unjust to them. We find that they have been compelled to relax

Major Green told us of some variable improvements that they had contemplated that they were compelled to suspend. It is for the interest of the people that railroad improvements should go on. Not only for the purpose of improving the roads, but in other ways it is a benefit to the take. Mr. Green told us that he had a number of fine mechanics in the city of Augusta that were necessary to carry on the improvements of the road and he was compelled by the laws of the railroad commission to lose these valuable cities.

The superlutendents of the roads have to visit every foot of their lines frequently. They confer with the reopie and even then often find great difficulty in arriving at a proper conclusion. Now, can the senator from the 25th come here with his books and figures and strive at a just conclusion? It is the duty of these gentlemen who compose the commission to travel over the lines of the railroads. It is their duty to visit the citizens on the line of the road and confer with them. It is not their duty to sit here enthroused in sovereignity and say what the law to give the law to the state. pacity. I am in favor of a railroad of well regulated. I would vote for little rather than see it as it stands the senator from the 25th sees nothing to obey its mandates. Never before in to of our state have we had a law which we gary man enthroned in sovereign power what they are doing here, contrary to the contrary of t

of our sixte have we had a law which would seatally man enthroned in sovereign power. That is
what they are dobug here, contrary to the very
genice and spirit of our government. They are
our servants, and yet they positively refuse to go
with the sub-committee and look into this matter
and, as was well said by one senator, they have
river yet visited these grounds, which are so necessry for them to know, and for which
they were appointed by the government.
If they are disregardial of their dutes
and we can't regulate it according to the law we
ought to abolish the law. I acknowledge the railroads of the state have been arbitrary as all other
railroads have in their exactions. They have, in
times past, extorted from the people and not been
considerate towards them, but senators have felt
the power which we yield as representatives of
the people. They know they are subservient to
the laws as are all other people and not been
considerate towards them, but senators have felt
the power which we yield as representatives of
the people. They know they are subservient to
the laws as are all other people and asceles of
property in our state, and I assure you they have
lailly repeated of the evils done in the past and
will not tempt providence by any further exaction in the future But the law
we have here, as framed by
the senator from the ninth, in his amendment, will
not trust them an inch beyond the legitimate
control of the tribunal established by the people
of Georgia and they will be subject to these regulations. They can't govern that, It is our duty
too the hamper this great property with tuinst
restrictions. We should modify this law. Within
the proper bounds, they should be free, and like
the broad river, which bears upon its boson the
wealth of many cities, and turns the factories and
mills by its waters. I desire to see the time when
the railroads, with their from rails, shall form a
perfect hetwork within our state, and when the
acream of the steam what is roully in the restreet of
the subject is to

power to a railroad commission, a quest legislative, not judicial so far a tion is concerned, it has already been as the is conversed, it has already been as The courts already say they have no just it is quasi legislative; that is, it is of a time they cannot pass upon it. Why? very fact that it was intended the should govern, and from the very far nothing but the common law is govern late these freights, if you take it aw commission. Suppose we appeal from

be from a quasi legislative power.
Further I desire to cantiention to this fact which think can be successfully contradicted three men who make it their duty the freight and as this all the contradicts and the contradicts and

AFTER ALL THE BLOWING

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC KEEPS LEAD AS THE CHIEF BLOC PURIFIER.

It Has Done More and is Still Doing More to Relieve Humanity Than all other Remedies Combined-Read the Testimony.

What a Druggist Says.

Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.-We have been handling your remedy ever since it has bee manufactured by you, and can speak conscie clously of its great merit in several cases of bloo oison. It proved a prompt and apparently per-A. STOLEN WRECK, manent cure. Greensboro, Ala., August 22, 1885.

A Business Man's Advice.

In adding my voice to the praise of S. S. S., will sy it is the cure for all ailments of the blood. Having for quite a number of years been trouble with the most intense pains in my knees and ther parts of my body, I have taken fifteen large of the sof S. S. S., and it effected a complete cure. The advice given by the physician of the S. S. ompany was worth a fortune to me, as I am now able to put in a full day's work. My advice to the smitted is to give Swift's Specific a trial; followthe advice of the physicians they have, and I sesure a speedy cure awaits you.

JOSEPH LABADIE Dealer in General Merchandise. Galveston, Texas, September 9, 1885.

A Sovereign Balm. On the 19th of February, 1861, I was hurt by

all from a railroad train in motion, and was badly

victim of blood poison. A few years after my pearance on my person, and I had sixty-five sores n my left side, from my neck to my toes, of var us sizes, from that of a dime to the size of a sile er dollar. I was reduced in weight from 165 h 03 pounds. I suffered during all the time from he inaction of my liver and the constipation of my bowels. During all these years past I he cen treated by doctors of the different system medicine, with varied success, alternately be ween hope and fear as to final results Among them all I-found no permanent relief. Early i January, 1885, despondent and almost dishes ened, I determined to take a course of Swift Specific, which, much to my surprise and to th bave taken in the past 24 years. The mercury my shoe. Swift's Specific caused them to scale of and my flesh became white and clear-its natura olor, and the only mark is a little brownish Hy round the edges where these sores and scars wer My liver is now in fine condition, my bowels act ng like clock work, regularly, every day. complexion is better, my blood clearer, and whole system is in a better condition than it

nd quietly in permeating the system and dots s great work so differently from other medicin hat many, like myself, might think it was doing nothing at all. It is a sure cure, for every diseas dhering in the blood. I have been a citizen o this part of Mississippi for 45 years past, and an citizen or public officer of this county will confirm the statements I have made in reference to r LUKE J. WHITFIELD.

Columbus, Miss , Sept 2d, 1885.

It Has Saved My Life.

I have been suffering with scrofula for the pas our years. For two years I tried various remees prescribed by a number of the best physician hey treated me for what they called a fe umor on my neck. This proved a delusion the rising, which had assumed a fearful shar desperate, and wanted a speedy cure, and as the S. S. S. did not act as promptly as I thought should, I was easily pursuaded to quit it and t another preparation. That did me no good, and as I ever felt in my life today. The scars remai to tell of my former sufferings, and almost ever, evidence of the disease has disappeared, and I car honestly say that S. S. S. bas saved my life.

GREEN THOMPSON. Atlanta," Go., September 8, 1845.

Caution, Corsumers should not confuse our specific the numerous imitations, substitutes, pots cheat, and they thrive only as they can stee the article imitated.

For Sale by all druggists.

157 West Twenty Third St., 1

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases m THE SWIFT SPECIFIC C. E. J.

THE COMMISSION.

E CONCLUDING SPEECHES OF THE DEBATE. A Assuments of Meesrs. Colley and Falli

The senate met at 5 p. m., and discussion o are rational question was resumed and Mr. colley concluded his argument as follows:

The sensior from the 25th, in effect argues that whenever a railroad puts on an improvement

that may have increased their capital stock that That argument would be most unjust to them. We find that they have been compelled to relax

Major Green told us of some valuable improvements that they had contemplated that they were compelled to suspend. It is for the interest of the people that railroad improvements should go on. Not only for the purpose of improving the reads, but in other ways it is a benefit to the state. Mr. Green told us that be had a number of fine mechanics in the city of Augusta that were necessary to carry on the improvements of the road and he was compelled by the laws of this railroad commission to lose these valuable citicen told us of some valuable improve

The superintendents of the roads have to visit The superintendents of the roads have to visit every foot of their lines frequently. They confer with the people and even then often find great difficulty in arriving at a proper conclusion. Now, can the senator from the 25th come here with his books and figures and strive sits just conclusion? It is the duty of these gentlemen who compose the commission to travel over the lines of the railroads. It is their duty to visit the citizens on the line of the mod and confer with them. It is not their duty to sit here enthroned in sovereignty and say what shall be the law to govern the law of the state, and we should have no law that allows them such a capacity. I am in favor of a railroad commission well regulated. I would vote for its total shollifor rather than see it as it stands today. Yet the sensor from the 25th sees nothing to disapprove of in any of the provisions of the present law. Any man who is a republican

If they are disregardful of their duties and we can't regulate it according to the law we ought to abolish the law. I sekmowledge the railroads of the state have been arbitrary as all other milroads have in their exactions. They have, in limes past, extorted from the people and not been considerate towards them, but senators have felt the power which we yield as representatives of the people. They know they are subservient to the laws as are all other people and aspects of property in our state, and I assure you they have inly repeuted of the evils done in the past and will not tempt providence by any further exaction in the future. But the law we have here, as framed by the senator from the ninth, in his amendment, will not trust them an inch beyond the legitimate control of the tribunal established by the people of Georgia and they will be subject to these regulations. They can't govern that. It is our duty

lations They can't govern that. It is our duty not to hamper this great property with unjust restrictions. We should modify this law. Within the proper bounds, they should be free, and like the broad river, which bears upon its bosom the wealth of many cities, and turns the factories and mills by its waters. I desire to see the time when the rationals, with their iron rails, shell forms. the railroads, with their fron rais, shall form a perfect betwork within our state, and when the scream of the steam whistle shall startle therecesses of the most distant mountain. I am in favoral the amendment of the senator from the minth district. I think it is right, just and proper that it should be passed. But if the senators are not in favor of its full provision, let us agree upon something which will be more suitable if it can be found. I am not wedded to this or any other idea, but my sole object is to do what is proper, right and polity.

Mr. Glenn—I very much dislike to disagree with the senator from the ninth, but feeling as I do, that the amendment if passed will be detrimental to the railroad commission and would probably make it ineffectual, I caunot favor the measure. I was not at first, but I am now thoroughly satisfied upon that subject. I have studied the quiestion, have made it the subject of thought for some time, and I wish to give my reasons why. I

islative, not indicial So far as this quesuccreed, it has already been adjudicated, it salready say they have no jurisdiction, its refrained from taking it up, declaring ilegislative; that is, it is of such a nareamot pass upon it. Why? From the that it was intended the legislature overn, and from the very fact there is but the common law to govern and reguiseries if you take it away from the for Suppose we appeal from this comorthow it into a court, what right has not got? That court has notent to pass on a judicial question, not mix a court and a legislative body a legislative, when it is a court, cannot perform it is a court, when it is a court, cannot perform the right has been a legislative. ation, neither can a le

ation, neither can a legislature, capacity, perform any judicial different departments of our state, ie and distinct. We cannot mingle r so as to make one perform the her. This is clearly and positively ar constitution. It may be well this. Article 1st, section 1st, para: "The legislative, executive and shall forever remain separate and no person discharges of one, shall at the same the functions of either of the others, provided." e people have provided for fixing freight and passenger tariffs. is is what the paople have provided for fixing regulating freight and passenger tariffs. It read from the constitution article 4, section read from the constitution article 4, section regraph 1: "The power and authorty of regular silved freights and passenger tariffs, entired upon the general must case of freight and passenger is are bereby conferred upon the general milty, whose duty it shall be to case from time to time to regulate the and passenger tariffs, to prohibit set discriminations on the various rails of this state, and to prohibit seid roads charging other than just and reasonable and coloride the same by adequate penal-

p, the friends of this messure have said the friends of this measure have said asson this provision was placed in the city was because the railroads were discip. With all due respect for their judgitus they are wrong, absolutely wrong, language of the statutes controverts ion, and if we do anything in conflict action is nugetory. It is our duty as a to go on and make those rates. It we, it is our duty to give it to a commissionly to prevent this unjust discriminational make rates. In the language of the con, "to prevent unjust and unreasona

age is very plain; there can be no could live a solely for the preven-uat discrimination that this was made at to prohibit the roads from charging just and reasonable rates. Another I think the adoption of this amend-d he inexpedient. We have a com-re, it is quasi legislative, it is nothing pring of this legislature. We have his just as we delegate powers to a y or corporation. We have delegated eit was inexpedient, it was unwise to gleslature here all the time to fix these y will fluctuate. One day they are one in a few days they are changed and are

ding else and as commerce goes perfectly natural they should go up and Thet is the reason for the organization of mission. This commission is now organization of the organization of the first the commission is now organization of the first the commission of the co on for five years. The uished senator who has just taken his seat.

sisted senator who has just taken his seat, sempolitic to continue it. If it is empolitic to continue it. If it is empolitic bow you are going to better it by letting it is and allowing an appeal from that to its and allowing an appeal from that to its fact which I dout to this fact which I dout an be successfully contradicted. Here are en who make it their duty to regulate reight and as this amendment you appeal from them to a judge of the roout or to the supreme court. The define commission is that of three men, ethod of appeal is one judge or one man, where it is the contradiction of the court of the commission is that of three men. superior court or to the supreme court. The detion of the commission is that of three men.
This method of appeal is one judge or one man.
String himself up against three. He has no experience in the matter and does not make the
subject a study. The laws do not require him to
make a study. The laws do not require him to
make a study. The laws do not require him to
make a study. To appeal from a decision of a
body of three men to a judge of the superior
court is taking it away from
three and placing it in the power
of one. They may say we can carry it up to the
upsubject court of the judge. In other words if it
the first of the superior
usefulness of the too it is the judgement of
the first of the first of the comhis lam jed up from the apperior
ordered urt and it is the contra, of overed urt and it is the con-

men or four men, you are just confirming the ludgment of one man against three. Suppose that decision goes on and becomes a law, you the tell me that three men who are interested in the line that three men who are interested in the line that three men who are interested in the line that three men who are interested in the line that the same man was layors these companies. Some man was layor the line in the interest in layor of their supposed to be not supposed to be not layor they was taken the ready in the layor of their supposed to be not certify in gain and you can experienced railroad man such mother to be an experienced railroad man such mother to be an experienced railroad man such mother to be supposed to the decisions of these competent men. one of whem is a railroad man, and who have naded his study, where the judge himself is merely an experienced layer. It is unpolific to do that, issy. The third reason why this amendment should not be adopted, is this; It provides that until complation have nothing to do that, it is until they decised the study, where the judge himself is merely an experienced layer, It is unpolific to do that, it is until they decised the standard of the supposed court and risk the chances of that judge's decision against the three men who have been anyonicated by the legislature. Then you will possibly have so got the supreme court. They say that asts a proceder, we all thow that what would be a proceder. We all thow that what would be a proceder. We all thow that what would be a proceder, we all thou that what would be a proceder. We all thou that what would be a proceder, we all thou that what would be a proceder. We all thou that what would be a proceder, we all the supposed to the legislature business is discussing; look in the suppose of the commission as it stands; I believe the have done on the suppose of the propose of appeal f

ct."
ox-I will call the gentleman's atten-

in, M2ddox-I will call the gentleman's atten-tion, when the report was up for adoption. Mr. Long objects to it for a time and afterwards withdrew his objection. You-will remember that that was a joint resolution with which we had nothing to do. It was sent in here the evening we adjourned, long after the adoption. Mr. Glenn-I presume the journal contains it

all.

Mr. Maddox—Very well, let us have it.

Mr. Cabaniss—Why did the gentleman refer to this sub-committee as the little sub-committee? I thought it was composed of the heavy weights of the house.

Mr. Gleun—That was unintentional. I believe it was inge physically and mentally both. [Laughter]. I'll tell you why I referred to it in that way, because it was an exparte proceeding. This committee, as I understand it, was appointed for one puppose and that was to settle a dispute or collision between Mr. Raoul, a railroad man, and Campbell Wallace, one of the commissioners.

Mr. Maddox—I will read the journal: "Your committee has appointed a sub-committee to consider the same during rocess."

Mr. Maddox—I will read the journal: "Your committee has appointed a sub committee to consider the same during recess."

Mr. Glenn—Well, somitting that is so.

Mr. Glenn—Well, somitting that is so.

Mr. Glenn—I have no more to say about that; but i was going on to say, in the conversation with the geotiemen from Albany, a few days ago; I was reminded of a special sub committee sent out by the senate of the United States, to Investigate and report to that body, and not report to a committee, as this committee has done. They reported to the senate of the United States whether or not it would be advisable to have a general law affecting railineds. In one item of their report they said it was advisable, and gave this reason: That with an increase of five cents upon every bushel of corn shipped from the west to the east, they found in one instance where it made a difference of \$90 000. Suppase we increase these freights just a little, or othe passenger tariff. We take it from the pockets of the consumers and place it in those of the railroads. Have increase them. I would not hamper the enterprise. I want them to be controlled, but at the same time some restriction is absolutely necessary for that class of property. The people of the convention of 1871, fully decisite that the people have the right to control these matters.

I will read from the Tilley case the latter part

The people of the convention of 1879, fully declare that the people have the right to control these matters.

I will read from the Tilley case the latter past of the decision of Justice Woods. In speaking of the set of October 14th, 1879, which created this commission, he used these words: "My conclusion is that the act of the legislature of Georgia, approved October 14th, 1871, entitled an act op proved October 14th, 1871, entitled an approved October 14th, 1871, entitled an act op proved of the regulation of railroad freight and passenger tariffs in the state, etc., etc., is not in violation of either the United States, or of the state of Georgia; that under the constitution of the state of Georgia; that under the constitution of the state of Georgia, power and authority is conferred on the legislature (opess laws to regulate freight and passenger tariff on railroads, and require reasonable and just rates, and it is its duty to pass such laws, that it may iprescribe such rates, either directly or through the legislature, either directly or indirectly, are just and reasonable, is a question which, under the constitution, the rates prescribed by the legislature, either directly or indirectly, are just and reasonable, is a question which, under the constitution, the legislature may determine for itself." In the same decision, Judge Woods says its quasi-legislative, that the courts have no right to pass upon anything but judicial questions where there is law to be considered. There is no statutory law saying how much we shall charge for presenger tariff; there is no laws upon our hooks saying how much railroads shall charge for passenger tariff; there is no ching at all regulating it. Suppose then it is thrown into the court, what is it to decide upon: What law is it counts to be governed by? What shall be its controlling. The commission exercises only the discretion that is vested in it; there is no statuatory law on the subject, and as Justice Woods, in considering this constitution, says: "The people were not

"The people were not satisfied with the common law."

Mr President: I hope that the amendment will not be adopted. The amendment of the senator from the thirty-eighth is a just and a wise one. Under the other amendment we will never have snything retuled before a new case will be opened and our courts will be flooded with litigation, and the rates of south Georgia will not be those of north Georgia nor any other nor the state. The passenger tariff should be uniform throughout the state. Tell me how, under the conflicting decisions of the judges of the state, how you can ever come to uniformity. There is nothing but a commission that can regulate if except the legislature. If they deare an appeal erfect a new commission, one of five, who shall supervise this three and have the right to set upon these questions when appealed from the commission that is now organized. Make it an appeal commission. Don't appeal to the judicial department.

Mr. Madoox—Does the gentleman propose to

Mr. Maddox-Does the gentman propose to acout an appeal commission?
Mr. Glenn-Most happily.
Mr. Naddox-The rairoads have come here and ac complaining here.
Mr. Glenn-We hear nothing of this complaint till we come to the ignisature! We don't hear of this uprising am most the neople! I haven't hear of the people outsine clamoring for a change.
The people have ratified the constitution and settled the question as they

desired it to remain in existence. If those man have been arbitrarily oppressive, let them appeal, not to the couris, but to the chief executive officer of the state, and if they can show that the commission have been arbitrary and have done anything unjust to the railroads it is his duty—and we presume, as reasonable men, that he will discharge his suty—to recommend their removal and when it is recommended, then it is our place to remove them.

and when it is recommended, then it is our place to remove them.

Mr. President, I believe this is a bad law, and if this amendment is put in here we bad better abolish our present railroad commission. If the people have the same belief as the supartor from the 9th, that in the past the railroads have done wrong to keep them on the stool of repeatence. They are now becoming penitent. It took six years to make them so, according to the theory of my friend from the 9th, I do not desire that they should be so. I want them to exercise a proper and well reglated system of railroads for the state. I want that this islings dommission should be liberal erough to ellow them to make a reasonable smount of money. But when the railroads are distaits fled they don't appeal to you to remody that restrictler treather. amount of money. But when the railroads are dissatisfied they don't appeal to you to remody that particular trouble, but they ask you to change the law, and that carries the conviction to my mind that it is not so much that harm has been done then by the law as it stands. If that were so, the harm has been too trivial for them to appeal to the legislative body. I hope this amendment will not be adopted and the amendment of the senator from the sith will be. I think it is just, and more, I am willing to grant all that is contained in that amendment.

Mr. Cabiness—I rise to inquire; the senator from the 9th offered a substitute for the amendment of the senator from the 3th, which one is properly before the house?

The Speaker—The substitute in this case will be treated as original matter, taking it out of the sunal way of smendments. Amendments are usually taken up in the order in which they are offered. The amendment offered by the senator from the 9th is not an amendment to the section, therefore, it would not be in order to consider it nutil the original or former amendment is disposed on.

Mr. Falligant—Before the final vote is taken on

Mr. Falligant-Before the final vote is taken on Mr. Fallgant—Before the final vote is taken on this amendment it is my desire to reply to certain points that were usede by the senator from the twenty fifth in his address to you this morning. In his address he assumed the position that in considering this case the senators should consider themselves as jutors to come to an impartial decision in this case after considering all the facts. He said that all the evidence upon the subject should be explained before the senate; that it should be discussed fully clearly and impartially.

themselves as jurors to come to an impartial decision in this case after considering all the facts. He said that all the evidence upon the subject should be explained before the sensite; that it should be discussed fully, clearly and impartially, and a decision rendered on the evidence. Let use it he has acted in the capacity of a fair and impartial juror. He has excluded in his consideration of the subject everything except the information which he has obtained from the Georgia rallroad commission and confined his verdict to an illustration of the points that they have made against the railroads.

Because the sensitor from the twenty-fifth has involved the whole broad question in the argument which should have been confined, I think, in great measure to the question which was immediately before us. I propose to answer some of the statistical, legal and constitutional points made by the sensitor, as for as I can, in the limited lime that has been given me to obtain information. In the first piace, sensors, in calling your attention to one point regarding the Georgia rall-road commission, I will say I wish to detract nothing from their influence, moral, political, or otherwise. I wish to do them full justice in this discussion.

He considered it the glory of that commission that in nine inatances in which cases had been decided in favor of the railroads, and he displayed great elequence in commenting upon their action in savancing the rates upon classes C.D. and F. They had gone so lar, he said, as to give the railroads in increase of twenty-free per cent. I think that when you have the real facts of the rase before you it will not appear that a great benefit has been bestowed upon the railroads. How did they start out? Of course these railroads were secusioned to certain rates which the people in general have been satisfied with. I stand here such declare as I did on another occasion that there were completing for them by the railroads own has a per center of the argument of the sensor from the face of them has

resentatives end trustees, when they went to the commission had to go not appealing for justice but for mercy. Because occasionally the rates were slowly raised from the ruinous point from which they started, we are asked to give great credit to the commission. Because the commission gradually raised the rates from a ruinous to a living point, after being spipaled to by the railroads, it is claimed that his shows great justice and magnanimity. When the railroad commission raised these rates what was their decision?

as their decision? n every instance where they raised those rates ey decided that they have been violating their list and had been imposing upon the railroad popules before that time unjust and unreason-

on panes cerebe that the burposes of this argument, ble rates.

I assume, for the purposes of this argument, but the officers of the commission intended to dight, and I have the highest respect for their inclinance and their interrity. But in every intended they came up to just and reasonable rates; stence they came up to just and reasonable rates; from rates that were unjust and unreasonable, and because they raise those rates, and in that manner it is claimed that this was a display of magnanimity and I call the attention of the senators particularly to one point. What is the history of the rates C. D. and 87 For a long period of time they worked up from minifimm rates to what were considered rates that were just and reasonable. The railroads were operating under the standard tariff with reference to classes C. D. and F. for a long period of time and the railroad commission under its high power and authority had declared the

ales that were just and reasonable. The railroads were operating under the standard tariff
with reference to classes C. D. and F. for a long
period of time and the railroad commission under
its high power and authority had declared the
raits fixed upon classes C. D. and F. to be just
and reasonable. Now, then, what was done?
There came about one of these great railroad
wars between the western trunk lines, running
from the great west to New York. There were
four of those great lines. There was a competition between the see lines which affected
our southern ports. The rates were
to cheap on account of this war
that New York, Chicago or any of those large western cities could compete in rates with the railroad systems of Charleston, Savannah or any of
our coast ports. It is well known how destructive are the railroad wars of values to public and
private interests. Now in order to meet that tenporary war, the railroads of Georgia were appealed
to by their great western connections to lower
their rates in order that Chicago, St. Louis and
the other great cities of the west could compete
with the great trunk lines running from the west
to New York. What did the railroad commission
of Georgia for Right here is the death of the
argument of the renator from the tweaty-fifth
upon this point. What did the commission do?
The railroad commission reduced C, D and F,
which had been running at just and reasonable
rates under their decision, fifty percent. Because
of this temporary necessity imposed upon them
by this great runk great proper to the reasonable
reduced the rates on classes C, D and F, fifty per
cent. Every senstor in this body remembers that
every airroad corporation running at just and reasonable
reduced the rates on classes C, D and F fifty per
cent. Every senstor in this body remembers that
every offer state of the union to the rates allowed
town mission protesting egainst the great wrong,
shewing how much superior were the railroad
commission. They raised the rates are on half
their previous reduc

five per cent.

Now, in reference to these great incomes that was been made by these railroad companies. I woke the attention of the senators to that question. I know you are very tired, but an argument on this point has been made and it must be

It has been declared that a very a transfer of the company made fourteen per cent upon their investment. That has been iterated and reit crated by the Georgia ratiroad commission to show what has been accomplished in favor of railroads. There is not a word of teath in that, senators. The argument of the senator from the trenty-fift was ready nothing but a recapitula-

tion of the letters which have come from Mr. Campbell Wallace upon this question and water were replied to by the president of the Cantral railroad in a letter addressed to Mr. Colley, chairman, Docember 11th, 1832. It is impossible now to read these letters, which were so thorough and complete of their vindication of the gentlemen who have been charged almost with maileass such the great trustinat they not assumed. The letter of Mr. Raoul, in reply to the letter of Mr. Campbell Wallace, which was quoted by the servator from the twenty fifth, was a complete vindication of the officials of that company. Mr. Wallace waited them for six long montus and vindication of the officials of that company. Mr. Wallace waited then for six long montus and sent in his second letter which was nothing but a rehash of the first one. He was replied to overwhelmingly, by the last letter of the president of the Central rallroad, addressed to Chairman Colley, and dated July 20th, 1885. Now, senators, see how this case is being argued by the gentleman from th 25th. He, merely reads excepts statistical in their character from one side. I hope, senators, you have investigated these letters thoroughly for yourselves, because before you make up your mind to decide this question, you onght at least to consider oil the facts embodied in these letters where the questions before us are so ably discussed.

The reports made by the different rallroad companies to the railroad commission are put upod

The reports made by the different ralifood companies to the ralifood commission are put upon blanks furnished by the commission, and it is their own formula. I do not think that the statement presented here by the ralifood commission is figenfous as far as figures are concerned. Take the Georgia raffroad; it is charged by the gentleman from the 25th this morning, that they mede laper cent on their capital stock, or upon their investment, Here is what Capitaln Raoul says in reply to that statement:

"The published report of the general manager of the Georgia railroad for the year ending March 21, 1881, was full and explict. The same information, so far as relates to earnings and expenses, was embedded in the monthly reports, which, in compliance with the law, were furnished the railroad commission.

compliance with the law, were furnished the railroad commission.

"The so-called analysis of this road's operations,
submitted by Major Wallace, confuses that which
was stated clearly, and it is even more misleading
than the statement made by him in December,
1884. He not only insists on
including the income received from
other properties as a part of the net carnings of
the road, but in his desire to show that the leases
camed over thirteen per cent on the capital stock
of the company, he deducts the amount expended
for improvements, betterments, etc. Why not
deduct the total expenditure, and say that this
properious corporation earned over thirty two
per cent on its capital stock." The expenses for
improvements, viz: new rails, cais, engines, etc.
were at necessary as those incurred for conducting
its business in other respects. Here, again,
we followed the prudent policy laid down in the
decision of the supreme court of the United
states, which Major Wallace quotes and indorses,
yet lenores it in discussing the affairs of the roads
in Georgia.

"As on a former occasion, he insists upon con-

"As on a former occasion, he insists upon con-ising net earnings of the road with income of mising bet earnings of the total
he company.
"I cannot see how it is possible to state the affairs of the Georgia railroad with more concise
ness—Liknow they cannot be stated with more
correctness—than in my former letter. I repeat

onded debt.

The Rome railroad is stated by him to have arreed 6 per cent on its capital stock. The annual leport of the road for the year under discussion discloses the following facts:

\$17.097 following facts:

Ret earning. 8 7,293 41 which is a little less than three per cent on its capital stock; of \$210,843.75. It has no bonds out standing. When the Georgia railroad was leased, the commission had been established for mearly two years, and the rates then of lore, were the rates of the commission, and were presumably "just and reasonable." It was natural to believe that these rates would not be materially disturbed, and that the power of the state would be exercised with indement. This conviction had much to do additionable the lesses to make the contract. At

with indement. This conviction had much to do in inducing the lessees to make the contract. At the tomase the the tomase show that hough the tomase has increased 12 35 to cent the freight revenue decreased 14 85 pt. cent that are that a tha has increased 12.35 between the freight revenue decreased 14.85 pt. cent. The same consideration governed the lesseer and farmer would observe in fertifizing his land, providing himself with improved labor saving implements. The outlay would be considerable, but compensation would be found in prolification, but compensation would be found in prolification of the property. The money was planted and it bore fruit, but the commission gathered the harvest—for others."

I do not understand why a war is waged against this particular railroad system. All the vials of wrath are poused out on this Central railroad system. In every instance where he has been contented by the facts he has been obliged to go down before them. What are the facts in reference to this lesse of the Georgia railroad?

The Central railroad company did not give a season of the compensation of the compensation of the Georgia railroad in the Western railroad of Alabama, and in the Romefrailroad all of which bring money that the pocket of the lessees, the Central railroad and banking company, only being excluded. You have seen how entirely fletitions are the charges made by Mr. Wallace. Again in regard to the net income of the Georgia railroad and the sixtements, made by Mr. Wallace in regard to that natletter:

"Before concluding, I desire to correct one other."

"Before concluding, I desire to correct one other misleading statement. Major Wallace, in his effort to establish proof that the roads are earning sufficient money under the present commissioner's rates says: "The Georgia ratiroad is a part of the Central railroad system. The net carnings of this road during the year just passed, are reported at \$530,000, an amount equal to about 14 per cent upon their capital stock of \$1,200,000." "No one knows better than Major Wallace the distinction between net earnings of a road and not thecome of a company. No one knows better than be does that to include all the outside income of a company in a statement intending to show the net carnings of a road, does not convey a correct impression as to the revenue derived from the operations of the road, and this is the point at issue. In all fairness, if he felt it necessary to use the operations of the Georgia railroad to illustrate his proposition, he should have told you that the lessees of the Georgia railroad earred upon operations of road.

8477.545 32 Before concluding, I desire to correct one other

erations of road— \$477.545-32

Received from A. & W. P. stock 52,008-00

Received from W. R'y, of Alabama 22,120-00

Received from Rome Bailroad 7,446-87

Received from Walton Rallroad 1,860-00

Received from other investments 24,347-38

smounts to 510, 575, 500, and the rental paid for it is \$000.000 per year, which is about 5% per cent on its value."

I stand in my place and say that it is in the in trests of the people of Georgia that these meditions should be united, because the consolidation of roads makes a union of interests, resulting in a benefit to the people. It is to the interests of the people of Georgia that these great lives should be built up so that they can control the trade of the people of Georgia that these great lives should be built up so that they can control the trade of the great west and bring it through Georgia to only own seaports. So far as public policy is concerned this consolidation of interests and railroad management should be encouraged by the general astembly of the state.

I have given you these extracts to meet the statements of the senator from the twenty afth upon the subject of the lease and the income of the Georgia railroad company, and I thiuk the statistics presented by President Raaul are conclusive." I repeat what: I add this morning that the statement made by the president of the Central Railroad and Banking company are correct. I hold in my hand now a letter from the chairman of the railroad commission, in which he declined to go into an investivation with the sub-committee with a view to establishing the veracity of the reports of President Raoul, of the Central railroad, After that investigation ican say that the reports of President Raoul, of the Central railroad, and were correct, and that the Central railroad and done and Western railroad and other connections, and from that gract navy, the Central railroad and Banking company. Instead of being a charge and burden, in most instances it is from these outside sources, which have been established by the wisdom of the great managers, that sufficient income has been derived to make a dividend to the stockholders of the Central railroad the theory, there never would have been any dividend to the stockholders. That did they have this year? A semi-

dividend would have been impossible he

dividend would have been impossible had it been for the income of the Central railroad from the earnings of these outside sources. Those are the resources which Mr. Wallace asys are a charge and an expense to which the Income of the Central railroad has gone. I tell you, senators, this statement is false in every respect. They cannot establish it. But it seems that when you cut off one head a thousand more spring up. I call attention to the fact that this very Tilley case about which so much has been said, proves the statement that I make. It called up a full investigation of the rate put upon the Savannah, western and Florida railroad, and the commission decided that so far as any income was derived from those rates they wouldn't even be able to psy their fixed charges and their interest on their bonded debt. That shows you, senator, the force of the argument of two manners from the twenty-fifth. It was proved that this magnificent property, the S. F. Sand W. railroad, would not produce enough income to pay the expenses of the road and pay the interest on the bonded debt. That is the reason they appealed to the court. They were driven to it. Just as we were recovering from the long period of adversity after 1573, just as every other great commercial an agricultural finiterest was getting the benefit of the returning tide of prosperity, this railroad commission was put upon the railroad companies of Georgia were throtiled by minimum rates, which they struggled against in the court and every other way. Instead of the companies being benefitted by the act of the commission railrughter away. Instead of the commission railrughter railroad commission was put upon the railroad commission decided just and reasonable. All this argument about the maguid-rent income of these railroads falls to the ground. I look in your faces as non-cest men representing the great communities who sent you here. Call over the names of the distinguished gentlemen who represent there in the railroad commission was here. Intelligent experts a properly regulated commission, judicial in its character and fair in its investigations and dealings. The essertions of the gentleman from the twenty-fifth that the railroads wished to destroy the commission are not austained by the facts. Be tried to array the passions and prejudices of men against theer entiroad companies. He made an argument which contained in itself its relutation, that if you give the railroad companies the rower to regulate the rates, subject to nower of the commission of Georgia, they would immediately advence their rates as in one instance he mentioned from sixteen cents to sixty-five. Is that the testimony of the railroad gentlement? Were they not perfectly conservative in their statements when they were asked whether there would have been a reduction in the rates if the railroad commission had not existed? They said certainly, the tendency during the last five or ten years has been to a gradual reduction of tates. The consolidation of the great through lines of the country and the competition of the different railroad systems forces this reduction. Such a reduction as that would have been conservative, and would have given the railroad men time to prepare for it. So far as the inclination of the railroads to demand exorbitant rates is concerned the competition will not allow it. The great laws of trade that control the great highways of commerce would not silow it. In this case the reduction of rates would have been consequent with the railroads need our support. They must make large expenditures. They want all the equipments that are necessary for the protection of life and property. But your commission is wringing from them the last drop of blood that is left.

The railroad gentlemen who have come before the regulation have been candid in their state-

that is left.

The railroad gentlemen who have come before the legislature have been candid in their statisments. They have told you that truth. The gentlemen have told you that competition would necessarily have brought down the rates, but they would have come down in such a conservative way that the railroads would have been prepaired for a change. Only the other day the statement was made in an interview in a leading paper, when esked if there would be a material change in the rates if the commission did not exist, the answer stores, the very cheap a afficies of training and the rate on settins, silks ano castance of the rate on were reduced. Take an in. on four on the Safour. They changed the rate for a certain vanual, Florida & Western road, at extraordistance from 68 to 15 cents. Wasn'th training the make just as abilitary as possible. If the railroad a certain value of the rate of the results of the results of the results of the railroad a certain value of the railroad and certain value of the rate of the r country? The people were not asking the make their own rates they can adopt them to the measurement of the case. They can put burdens upon the stites of the case. They can put burdens upon the stites of the case. They can put burdens upon the stites that should properly bear it. Under this bill they have ino absolute right, and the railroad commission is not divested of a single power. Railroad some directly in contact with the people, and the people, can go fairectly to them and deal with them. Will you tell me that after six years of control, the railroad companies are going to do anything to draw down your rath upon them? Not at all; they will be more conservative than ever. The railroad, if it ives, it all must live by the patronage of the territory through which it runs and it must consult the interests of the people of that territory. These are facts which you must consider before you make up your minds upon this subject.

Mr. Rankin—The gentleman stated that he had a letter from the chairman of the railroad commission, decibing to go with the sub-committee in their investigation. Will he please read the letter?

Mr. Fallicant—Castaintr has not the railroad commission, decibing to go with the sub-committee.

mission, decising to go wish the sub-committee in their investigation. Will be please read the letter?

Mr. Falligant—Certainly, here it is.
Mr. Renkin—It merely says this, that he did not desire to make any exparte investigation.
Mr. Falligant—Irepudiate the idea that it has been exparte in any respect. I say the whole investigation was as free and open as it could be. All the parties were invited to come before the relipoad committee of both houses and give their testimony before it. There were certain points which we thought necessary for us to investigate. It was thought necessary that the railroad committee should know the exact condition of the various railroads in the state.

Mr. Allen—I will ask whether the resolution appointing this sub-committee authorized them to make the investigation?

Mr. Falligant—The joint committee appointed this sub-committee because it was conceded that the subject was too broad for the whole committee to attempt to go into any further investigation on ecount of the financial difficulties of the state at the time. The sub-committees were appointed with the understanding at the time that they would investigate the whole subject and make report to the committee.

Mr. Allen—Was that report made to the senate by the chairman of that committee on railroads appointed a sub-committee to make an investigation of the state at the time that they made to the twenty of the thair and report back our views to the railroad committee, and we did so in a report. It seems to me that the senator from the twenty-fitch is extremely inconsistent. That report almoly sustains, in every report, and is based fundamentally upon the recommendations of the governor, the railway commission and every-body eight were at that time agreed upon the investigation of the state of Georgia, and the railroad commission. If I am correctly informed, all the parties, the governor, the railway commission and every-body eight were at that time egreed upon the investigation of the stopied, and without intending in any ma

who employed this expert to make the investigation.

Mr. Falligant—Captain Raoul gave me the money to pay for it. The committee selected their expert. The president of the Central railroad told the committee that the company wou digidity pay for any investigation that might throw light upon the subject. I made the contract and I paid the money to the expert. They were ready to pay any expense of any kind whatever.

Mr. Rankin—I ask it for the reason that there has been severe strictures for such conduct on the part of another committee.

Mr. Falligant—I expected the question. There is nothing hidden in reference to it. The whole question was discussed between the senate and louse committees. The expert, I think was named by Senator Johnson. At the time it was understood that there Iwere no funds



Prepared by a physician with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

There is nothing hidden about it.

Mr. Rankin: I hope the gentleman will understand my question. I dian't impute anything wrong to the committee.

Mr. Cabaniss: The gentleman has been in the

Mr. Rankin: Thope the gentleman will understand my question. I didn't impute anything wrong to the committee.

Mr. Cabanis: The gentleman has been in the same boat himself.

Mr. Faligant: If the committee are ex parte, the governor and the railroad commission are the same. The railroad commission has been adviaing this right of appeal in every report until 1855, what does Governor McDanielsay in his message? It is unnecessary for me to repeat the whole quotation. I refer the senator to the report made by the sub-committee in which they use, word for word, language of Governor McDaniel. The raper of the railroad committee is based fundamentally upon the views, counsel and recommendations of the governor of Goorgis, and yet the renator from the twenty fith would have you pay no stentien to ft. In that investigation we sought to deal impartially with the railroads and the commistee and its opportunities for investigation is in strange contrast with the deciaration of the chalman of the appruncties for investigation is in strange contrast with the deciaration of the chalman of the larn the whole thing in a week or ten days.

Now coming to the legal question What is the position of the senator from the twenty-fifth? Ido declare that the position assumed on the part of the opposition is the most extraordinary proposition that the right of appeal extated under the present law. Then he went on to establish the unconstitutionality of the right of appeal. I would like for him to discover any consistency in an argument of that kind. Now, what is the position of the other side. The opposition admit that it is nurely a legislative question, and they say an appeal to the courts would be unconstitutional. I will admit that if you leave it as at its the constitutional prerogative of the general assembly to pass laws to regulate from time this question. Now the law has been passed for six years. It has been in oppration on has the repose of this bill is to change the law. As I understand, it is the constitutional function, and

In the original law, you declare that the legislature shall regulate the rates. We say now, after six years of experience, in order to regulate the rates it is unnecessary to make rates, therefore we will let the railroads make rates, and, carrying out our constitutional function, we will regulate them in another way. How? By letting the commission pass upon them in a judicial way after they have been made, when the question is laid before them. This is what is proposed in the amendment of the senator from the ninth. All this argument about the constitutionality of that amendment and the substitute is fallacious. There is nothing in it. If you adopt the amondment of the senator from the thirty eighth you On motion of Mr. McBride the senate adjourned.

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13 BROAD ST. KENNESAW ROUTE.

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General Sus-vintandant.

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THE CONSTITUTION

Published Daily and Week ATLANTA, GEORGIA

THE DAILY CONSTITUT IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AN DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, OR ILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT \$1 PER THE, OR SIO A YEAR. STITUTION 3 FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS ADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STAND

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ATLANTA, SEPTEMBER 14, 1885.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic State at 1 a. m: Fair weather; followed occasional local rains, east to south winds, stationary temperature.

DR. E. H. MORGAN is fooling around in the neighborhood of Galveston Island with a forked hazel twig. He expects to discover the location of millions of gold doubloons supposed to have been buried by the pirate

A LETTER from Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, who is now on his way home from Europe, appears in this issue. He touches upon several points of interest. It will be seen that he regards war as inevitable between some of the great powers.

Parson Downs, of Boston, astounded his congregation the other night by saying that he wanted to be a Thomas cat. He had found that Thomas cats had no vocal troubles but were always in good voice and in that regard he desired to be like them.

LAST YEAR'S COTTON CROP. The statement of the cotton crop of the United States, for the year ending September 1, 1885, issued by the New York Financial Chronicle, has made its appearance. It is more elaborate than usual, and therefore more valuable to those who take an interest in each year's history of the great southern staple. The total crop of the year amounts to 5,669,021 bales, sgainst 5,714,052 the year previous, and 6,992 234 in 1882-83. The exports of last year's crop amount to 3,939,495 bales, and the takings of spinners are 1,685, 689, leaving a stock on hand on the 1st of September of 129,539 bales.

The Chronicle finds in the figures of consumption in Europe the evidence of the slack times everywhere prevailing, and then it goes on to sum up the situation. Poor results to the manufacturer had been the cry for the previous three years, but in the receiv ed statistics very little effect on the use of cotton was observable. In fact, until 1883-4, decided progress was shown, and for that year, even after the revisions which have since been made by Mr. Ellison, the total is only slightly under [1882-3. In the meantime, prices of manufactures declined, spinners' profits faded away, the capacity of the public to take goods lessened, and this industry, in common with all other industries of the vorld, began to feel the suppressive force of conditions under which a contraction of production, the only relief possible, became imperative. No one is surprised, therefore, that the record for the past season shows a decided falling off in the takings of the raw material.

The spinners' situation, the Chronicle continues, has also been aggravated this year by short supply of cotton. Two years of de ficiency succeeding one another is quite unneual. And yet that has not only been the case, but the deficiency has each season been

. he American staple. Furthermore, as a

result or a it has happened that during a period when prices of umodities have constantly and almost universally alineapor American cotton has on the average ruled very little lower, and during the winter months (when purchases by manufacturer are so largely made) higher than during the previous season, being prevented subse quently from advancing, only by spinners decreased takings. In fact, when the first half of the season had passed, the position of cotton was thought to be very strong indeed and the prevailing opinion put the visible supply at the end of the season so small, that the general estimate of values for the las helf of the year was a much higher average then has ruled. Thus, had the European mills kept up their use of cotton in 1884-5 to the figures of 1882 3, the first of October would find us with the world's visible supply reduced to about 800,000 bales; and had the trade in the United States done likewise, the visible supply would then reach only about 500,000 bales. This here statement shows how imperative was the requirement for s decreased consumption, as it would have been impossible to have brought the visible supply down to such figures, without at the same time raising the price of the raw mate-

The actual consumption of cotton in the United States and Europe last year amount ed to 8,659,000 bales of 400 pounds each, sgairst 6,656,000 ten years ago. Figures given by the Chronicle show that this new supply of cotton represented by the increase has come almost wholly from the south. The world demanded an increase in the supply and, at the supreme moment, the south met the demand.

rial to very high rates.

Ten years sgo the cotton production of all other countries amounted to 2,309,000 bales of 400 pounds each. Last year their produc tion amounted to but 2,000,000, showing that

there has not only been no increase in pro ection in foreign countries, but a slight retrogede movement. This shows that the world has depended on the south to supply

its growing demands. With respect to the cotton goods trade, the Chronicle sums it up by saying that it has been about as unsatisfactory as it could well be. Referring to the complaints of hard times that have come from the southern mills, the Chronicle says that the producer of the coarser classes of goods, which in good port cover the manufacture in progress there, have had to bear the severest strain, and this has for two years now almost constantly been growing heavier. Last year the south ern states showed a large increase in the new dles brought into use. This aggravated the situation and at a very critical period. Coming into direct competition with similar mills long existing in the north, the contest became one of survival: and it is no surprisa.

when forced economies on both s made it a clear question of proficiency and skill, that the older manager, tried in the furnace of affliction many times before, should gain a slight advantage over his less experienced neighbor. It is not therefore, well to draw too severe a conclusion respecting cotton spinning in the south from the present situation, or to accept results now as test of the future. The conditions are special, the trial an unusually severe one, and there is no reason for supposing that relief will not come quickly when consumption increases again under the general busi-

ness revival which it is hoped is not far off. The Chronicle also prints figures showing that the total takings by spinners north and south during 1884-5 have been 1,685,689 bales, of which the northern mills have taken 1, 419,689 bales and the southern mills 266,000 bales. The south has therefore dimished its takings since last year 68,000 bales; in fact, its total is only 28,000 bales greater than in 881-2, although in the three years its spindles have increased nearly 70 per cent. As to the north the takings are practically the same as the consumption, high prices, with the expectation of a larger crop in prospect,

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION AND THE

ply of cotton was exhausted.

baying induced the using up of surplus

stocks and a stoppage of mills after the sup-

PRESS. The press of Georgia is practically unanimous in supporting the pending legislation to modify the powers of the railroad commission. The newspapers understand the situation thoroughly and are working only for the prosperity of the state and of the people of the state. They have spoken out fearlessly in regard to the proposition to relate the powers of the commission more nearly to the results that experience has demonstrated.

The fearlessness on the part of the press of the state has led to some unjust and uncalled for criticism on the part of those who are interested in applying the thumbscrew powers of the law to the railroad corpora tions. But the newspapers have a right to discuss the question. The governor, in his annual message, suggested that there should be some modification of the present law, and the commissioners were not opposed to his recommendations. Two of the railroad commissioners were settled in the opinion, and so stated at the time, that the railroads should be allowed to make their own rates, and all of the commissioners had repeatedly stated that they favored granting the railroads the right of appealing from the decis-

ions of the commission. This is precisely what the press of the state advocates to day; but there is an insidious attempt to make it appear that a hireling and subsidized press is endeavoring to induce the legislature to favor the railroads to the injury of the people of the state. When men cannot meet argument, they generally resort to abuse and innuendo. Something of this sort was clearly shown when, at the beginning of the present session, one of the railroad commissioners brought to the editor of THE CONSTITUTION an article from a New Orleans paper, which the commissioner said would throw light on the situation. THE CONSTITUTION printed the article without reading it closely and discovered afterwards that it was a low,, a mean and an unmanly fling at members of the legislature whose character is above reproach, and whose motives cannot be justly questioned. As a matter of course, THE CONSTITUTION promptly disavowed all sympathy or connection with the sentiments contained in

the letter. Unfortunately, this instance the does not stand alone. The press, now that it is inclined to take a conserve cline view of the situation, is charged w' ...th improper motives in advocating che anges of the law that seemed to commend a themselves to the judgment of the completession only a few months ago.

Under or these circumstances, what right have we to say that the commissioners are guilty of improper motives when they cover their change of views with the argument that it would be unconstitutional to modify the law. We give the commissioners credit for sincerity of purpose and purity of motive when they say they are now opposed to these medifications because they are unconstitutional, but the press of the state certainly has the right to differ with them on

this subject. The press of Georgia is as free from coruption as the press of any state in this union. Taken together the newspapers in this state rank above the average, and they have had opportunity within the life of the railroad commission to have named their own price to advocate the payment of the bogus bonds, but, to their credit be it said, they spurned the offer and locked their shields together to repel the thieves and robbers who wanted to despoil our state. We can refer to this record with pride, There is not a line nor a page of it which we would have suppressed, and this is more than some can say who are ready to charge improper motives to those who now differ

THE radical bourbons are alraid that Page Me Carty is hiding out for Wise, Alas! McCarty doesn't stand around waiting for a man who hollers before he is hit.

THE Hon. Hennery Squirtersons of the demoratic party declare that Mr Randall has been lef naked to his enemies. 80? Well, the democratic party of the solid south stands ready to provide all the clothes that he can wear during the next wo hundred years.

For the information of many of our young

aders a few words concerning the status of En glish political parties, will not be out of place, Since the year 1828 the name liberal has been gi en to the more advanced whigs and reformers, and the name conservative has, since 1830, been given to and accepted by a political party whose leadng principles were the preservation and continu snce of the national institutions as they existed But there is just now a clearer cut differ tween the leading political parties in Great Britain. There they have no assemblies correspon ing to our national republican and nationa our state conventions, In these and meetings and clubs, the platforms of principles of each are debated and discussed by the hum lest elector. In Great Britain the policy of the liberals will be foreshadowed by Gladstone, or ome other leader to be chosen, should he be unable by ill-health to lead in the coming campaign, and that of the conservatives may be expected from Lord Salisbury when he takes the platform al discussion. The utterances will then become the

iew the last

summarized: The policy of Gladstone and the liberals has been to make a strong home govern-ment; while the conservative drift and policy are to make a strong foreign administration. Under Gladstone's guiding hand the reforms of Great Brittain have been possible; the franchise has been extended; the working classes have sough to be elevated, their condition improved, and all internal interests have been fostered. From the ablishment of the church measure of Sladstone down to the franchise bill the distingushed commoner has been moving to break the bonds which have held down body and conscience

According to the scientists the storm-tracks are all in the south. We observe, however, that this theory had no moderating effect on the recent destructive storms in the north and west.

It is said that Lord Randolph Churchill has been attacked with nervous prostration. No statesman should be without a vegetable liver

THE dear good Deacon Smith is furnishing campaign documents in Ohio at the rate of \$1 a hundred. If these documents emanate from the deacon's seething brain, we should say they were dirt cheap at that price.

THAT the international yacht race should be ostponed day after day with Ben Butler on the round is one of the mysteries. What is Ben CINCINNATI is enjoying a panorama of the "Bat-

tle of Sadan." At its first exhibition the panorama was patronized by Halstead, and its realism was not without result. "Where is the king's black servant?" Halstead

asked the manager.

The manager didn't know there was such a figire, but he found him after a little search. "He is in that group, over there." 'Very well," said Halstead with dignity, "I

wish you would request him to return my can-The manager edged away from the stern look ing editor and disappeared behind the curtain. THE beautiful drams of Uncle Tom's cabin i still afflicting northern towns. It seems that there are not as many ripe eggs and onions in thesa

towns as there are in Griffin. Happy Griffin! Two South Carolina Editors. The Citadel controversy between the editors of harleston News and Courier and the Spartanhurg Herald waxes warm. In its last issue the

"Now, I have but one request to make; surely i "Now, I have but one request to make; surely it is fair. If this charge against me is to be repeated and this insult is to be reiterated by the editor of the News and Courier, I crave that he will repeat it not in his legal castle protected by the law and surrounded by his retainers, but that he will appoint some place—anywhere—where he will meet me on an equal footing legal and moral, and there repeat this thing to me as man to man. Great God, if he only would! If he will do this I will forgive him all that is past; I will wait on his pleature; I will thank him for this courtesy and I will respect him for it."

Editor Dawson, whose repudiation of the duel-

Editor Dawson, whose repudiation of the dueling code is well known, replies in the following spirited fashion:

"Beirg in his frame of mind, it is surprising at the editor of the Herald did not take the first that the editor of the Herald did not take the first train and come to Charleston, where the editor of the News and Courier is always easy to And, It smacks of the ridiculous to invite the editor of the News and Courier to make on the Herald's account a journey that the editor of the Herald was unwilling to make himself. We certainly shall not be deterred by the Herald's dark hints or childish invitations from calling a lie a lie. The Herald has, as we have said, cleared itself of the charge of wilful lying, but, if the editor of the Herald is desperately bent on a row in defense of untruth, he can consider his present explanation unsaid and make without delay a brief visit to Charleston. The city itself is mighty interesting just at this sesson, and the editor of the Herald, we fancy, will not find his time hang heavy on his hands."

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Iowa farmers have found dairying a much fore profitable business than grain growing. THAT convenient arrangement which perpetuates the name of its originator, the earl-of andwich, is a great favorite with picnickers.

THE president drew \$2,810 cash for salan by uring his little fishing tour. As his washing and board bills were not extinary gant he found fishing paid fairly well, 4.4 Honging should be kept in the dark or it will

The bees, knowing this, work in dark hives. If light could enter the honey would be come solid and the bees would starve. hotel recently made from flour ground from

wheat which was standing in the field ninety minutes previous to the call to supper. SINCE the death of the duke of Marlborough to money has entered the family purse, excepting that which was realized from the sale of family

books, pictures and similar possessions. UNITED STATES TREASURER JORDAN has fitted up a bedroom in one of the rooms of his office and practically lives in the treasury. A messenger also sleeps close by, so as to be within easy cal

PROFESSOR BELL, the inventor of the tele phone, is supposed to be secretly at work upon what is called the photophone, a contrivance to produce over the wires the image of the person peaking before the instrument.

ailread on Broadway, is now tremendously excited by a proposition to lay surface rails thre Fifth avenue, which is constantly gravitating from a residence to a business street. SIR FREDERICK MIDDLETON, the commander of the Dominion troops in the half breed war, claims that the gatling gun is perfectly worthles

against Indians. Sir Frederick is exceedingly

NEW YORK, having become reconciled to

entaged at the reflections upon his generalship by American papers, and now tries to get even by making faces at an American invention THERE are existing more than forty Egyptian obelisks; many of them are fallen and broken There are seventeen of them in Italy, seven in Ergland, two in France, two in Constanting and one in this country. The smallest is at Berlin, which is twenty five and a half inches high, An

unfinished one in the quarries at Syene is estimated to weigh 1,500,000 pounds. THE Welshmen are beginning to realize that they are not getting as much credit for being n things as they deserve. And they remind us that of the fifty-five signers of the declaration of ndependence seventeen were Welshmen either by birth or lineage. Moreover, fourteen generals, nel, six captains and one lieutenant in the

revolutionary war were Welshmen. REDFEEN, the woman's tailor, has been remarkably successful in Paris. His methods are wholly unlike those of Worth. He gives no credit and the wealthiest patron is treated just as well as the poorest. Women who never dreamed of paying ready money for their dresses looked upon it as a piquant innovation, very English. And when, after a few months, they realized the economy they had made and the peace of mind the enjoyed, Redfern became more the rage than

DR. McCosn, president of Princeton college, has two daughters who are great walkers. They are in the habit of walking to Trenton back, a distance of about twenty miles, where they do their shopping. One day a dude accosted Miss McCosh on the road, and said in the usual manner; "Beg pardon, but may I walk with you?" She replied, "Certainly," and let herself out a little. After the first half mile the masher began to gasp, and, then, as she passed on with a smile, he sat down panting on a mile stone and mopped

the perspiration from his brow. Boston is to have a "city press association." modeled after the similar news enterprise in New York city. Its aim will be "to supply the press of Boston with its city and suburban news in the most expeditious and best manner possible. There is no reason why this undertaking should not be made a success, though all will depend upon its management. There is a good deal of waste in the duplication of news service The Boston newspapers can just as well club on ccal work in this way as any other. Some bright curnalists are behind the undertaking.

CONSTITUTIONALS. General Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run,

The story in this column, yesterday, of the Rev. Dr. W. P. Harrison and the spiritualist, recalls another incident of a different character. In 1873 the doctor had a public discussion with Moses Hull, a noted spiritualist, in Nashville. The debate ran through several nights, and crowds urned out to hear the speakers. The disputants for a time treated each other with perfect courtesy. Hull would relate strange experiences, which he claimed were supernatural, and Dr. Harrison would endeavor to give a scientific or common sense explanation. Finally Hull told how an invisible spirit once invaded his room and asked him for an apple. He promptly handed on he spple, when invisible fingers seized it and raised it to an invisible mouth. Hull fastened bisgaze on the fruit and saw chunks of it gradually disappear as though bitten off and swal lowed. He watched it until it was gone, core and This incredible yarn was much for Dr. Harrison's patience. It was the last hair that broke the camel's back, so to speak. Advancing to the front of the stage with a face purple with indignation, he said:

"I came here to listen to statements of fact, and to show how strange phenomena could be reconiled with science, without placing them under the head of the supernatural. I have held my pa tience till now, but after the mous and outrageous falsehoods we have just heard, I can no longer continue this

discussion. I am done with it." And the doctor walked off the stage, followed by the applause and sympathy of the audience. Iull's yarn will strike even the lovers of the marvelcus, as a pretty tough story.

Sam Jones never was a fat man, but he came out of his western campmeeting campaign thinner than a shingle. When he passed through Atlanta, on his way to Cartersville, those who saw him thought that he had packed up his flesh for the eason, and was rushing along in his skeleton.

The past summer was a remarkable season. It was unusually cool in the south and unusually hot in the north. A peculiar feature was the sdyance of a cold wave from the south. In July ice formed in the streets of South American cities,

The general local option law might very well be called "An act to promote the wine industry in Georgia," There is more in it to encourage the manufacture of domestic wines than in any bill ever passed by any legislature.

So far as heard from, the people don't like the water meters. They laugh at them and decline to place any confidence in them.

It was not generally known how many really good voices we had in Atlanta, until the ice cream cake business started. The proprietors of this re markable industry lost no time in engaging every man in the city who had the proper vocal capacity, and now, any fine day, several thousand of these enterprising vendors may be heard on our treets splitting the vast concave above with their

Everybody knows where the opera house is but how many of our citizens would be able to point out the locations of the different theatres n Atlanta for the past twenty-five years? Before the war our only theatre was on the northwest corner of Decatur and Loyd. After the war, at various times, halls located on the northwest corner of Alabama and Broad, on Pryor street, where the station house now stands; and west side of Broad between Mitchell and Hunter, were used for theatrical performances. When Mr. DeGive built his opera house the other halls gave up the business.

The history of old houses is full of interest. some of the comfortable modern looking dwellings on our back streets were used as stores on Whitehall thirty years ago. A nice residence on Crew street once stood in the town of Penfield. Every piece of it was shipped up here and recon

Grabbing the Forestelle

Frem the Chicago news. New Policeman-"I guess I'd better arrest "What for?"

"You're a trusted employe, ain't ye?"
"Yos, etr."
"Yos, ihave the full confidence of my em

ployer."
"I thought so. Come along:"
"But why? I haven't stolen anything." raps not, but you're probably just

Steering Clear of Sin,

From the Chicago News. Milkman—Johnny, did you put water in the nilk this morning? New Assistant—Yes, sir.

New Assistant—Yes, sir. "Don't you know that is wicked, Johnny?" "But you told me to mix water with the milk." "Start Jield you to put the water in first and pour the milk into it. Theu, you see, we can tel people we never put water in our milk," ECHOES FROM THE PROPLE.

The Offspring of the Bankira. Ella T., Red Clay, Ga.: What is the origin of the domestic fowl? Is the frizzled chicken the original type?

There is no mention of the domestic fowl in the Old Testament, and it was unknown to the Greeks in earlier days. When introduced into Greece, it was known as the Persian bird. It was not native to Persia, however. The jungle fowl of India was the first species of Gallus found in a wild state, and was for a long time accepted as the riginal. The bankira fowl of Java, however discovered wild in that and other neighboring islands, is the exact type of the bantam and now accepted as the original of the domestic fowl It is small, but has every feature of the chicken a known to us. The frizzled chicken, so called, i really the Friesland fowl, so named for its place of nativity, and not for the fact that its leather stand straight out from the body.

"Keep Me Awake, Mother." E. H. C., Atlanta, Ga.: Seeing in THE CONSTIT non the popular and beautiful lines "Rock m to sleep.mother," I copied from my scrap book the reply. Please give it a place in THE CONSI TUTION.

KEEP ME AWAKE, MOTHER. Forward! Oh, forward! time stays not his flight I'm older, and wiser and sadder tonight, I'm older, and wiser and sadder tonight, And mother, dear mother, i see thee no more, But watch me, oh watch me, again as of yore, And let me not slumber, but gaze on life's cares With a look of defiance a warrior wears, Once more to thy bosom a weary one take, But keep me awake, mother, keep me awake.

I'm tired of earth, and I'm weary of life, Its unfilled hopes and its profitless strife, But still must I onward, my destiny calls. The 'troubies surround me and danger appals. My life path is covered with gloom and decay, But let me not falter, or sleep by the way, For virtue and honor a name let me make, And keep me awake, mother, keep me awake. 'h, give me stern power of frame and of soul,
To master the troubles that over me roll,
And let me not mu mer, tho' waking I be,
For those whom I see not, and never may see,
And let me plant traes, tho' they flourish a

when I am saleep in a far away tomb.
For those who are coming some care let me take.
And keep me awake, mother, keep me awake. The dreams of my childhood have faded or flown, The objects I cherished repulsive have grown, And all things seem fleeting fleeting, no pleasure endures. But mother, dear mother, the same lot was yours.

trust,
Such erumbling of dainty air castles to dust.
As bravely as thou didst, my part let me take,
And keep me awake, mother, keep me awake. Awake to my duties, awake to my trust, Let me do my task bravely, if toil I must, But sometimes, oh, scmetimes, in dreams let m

such dreaming, such mourning, such he

he
The child again, mother, that slept on your knee;
Wipe out for a moment my story of life,
Its struggle, its sorrows, its follies and strife,
Some sesson of plessure, of rest, let me take,
Then wake me, my mother, and keep me awake. And mother, dear mother, when life's nearly o'er,
And God bids me cross to the "echoless shore,"
My less tesk is done, and my busy brain still,
And I have no longer a power or will,
Oh, then, blessed spirit, oh, then, hover near,
And smooth from my brow the dark shadows of
fear.
Then linger near, mother, to watch and to weep,
Then "rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to
sleep."

-Mrs. M. W. Atratton

THE GREAT DAY.

SAM JONES STILL DRAWING THOUSANDS.

Peinting Out the Way of Life to the Sinful, and D ploting the Joys of Heaven-Incidents of the Day-The Greatest Crowds of the Season Pressing in, Etc.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., September 13.-[Special.]-At 11 o'clock today seven thousand people gathered in the great gespel tent to hear Rev. Sam Jones

preach. They came from all quarters and from long disances. Several hundred came from Atlanta, two full train loads being brought from points south of Cartersville. The two 'busses, four in haud. were kept busy all day, the mules being keptiin is "lope" carrying passengers to and from the tent. In addition, numerous carriages and hacks were kept in a tilt all day. The crowd began to assemble at the tent by eight o'clock, and when the ser vices opened, every seat was taken and many stood in a line around the tent. It was a mighty sea of faces that the preacher looked into when he arose to address his congregation. He read several passages of scripture and selected for his text the words: "What I Have Written I Have Written." The sermon was intended to show the importance of being guided by the dictates of a good conscience and the in-delible character of records we make for our selves by our acts. The usual service of song and prayer was held and then Mr. Jones preached the

THE SERMON. There are two somethings and one some one with whom we have to do today; we had to do with them yesterday and we shall have to do with them forever. Conscience, Record, God. Conscien and record are the two great index fingers, point ing right up in the face of God, and God is the ing right up in the face of God, and God is the great index finger pointing me to the judgment seat of Christ. I had to do with conscience yesterday, I have to do with conscience today and I will have to do with conscience forever. Oh, conscience, conscience Who has not felt the pains and pangs of an outraged conscience? That mother who folds up her inlant child in her arms and bears it to the banks of the Ganges and gives it to the cruel waters of that river to appease her God and quiet her conscience, is a Christian of the highest type compared to the Methodists and Baptists of Georgia, who deliberately sin against their own conscience. Men has well nigh reached the last stage of moral depravity when he arrives at that point where he deliberally does a thing that conscience warns, him not to do—when CONSCIENCE CRIES STOP,

stop—murder, murder—don't do that. O, conscience, how thou dost trouble us, making us miserable when we would be happy, and guilty when we would be innocent. Some one has said that the expression "the worm that shall never die is but the ever-living, lashing, breathing, threatening of an outraged conscience." You knew your duty-you did it not. O, my fellow-countrymen, be loyal to your conscience. That voice has never misguided a human step nor deceived a human soul. O, record! My life, my autobiography. It is as inseparable from me as is my hand from my body. You can bury your record beneath the rubbish of an hour's revel. You may bury your record in the forgetfulness of a day's business cares, but ever and anon conscience rises up and will not down. My record shall live as long as God himself shall—KEEP ABOVE GROUND. stop-murder, murder-don't do that. O, con

- KEEP ABOVE GROUND. I know a great many politicians in this state who un a second time to be indorsed, and the third ime they need twice as much indorse time they need twice as much indorsement as they needed before. O, my protter, when you run up to the judgment bar of God, you will run a million times before you get indorsement. Have you the concentrated, consolidated impudence of the devil enough to ask God to indorse your past recoid. There is but one condition upon which we poor devils can get indorsement. We are powerful on running on a credit in this country. A man can mighty near sell the seven years itch on a credit. Thank God, when you come up to get a blessing on credit from God you have got to sign a paper on which there can be no homestead in time or eternity—one of these iron clad fellows, where you sign away the interest of wife and children and friends. [Voices—"Amen, God help us."]

GOD CAN'T TRUST US any more than can our neighbor. The are many men in this country who because homesteaded against God Almichauty. There are places in their

and took among get. Let us all today give to heaven all we have in a lump. That is the way to get a blessing. Many a fellow gets something in a big meeting, and thinks that it is God blessing him—it's some-thing he's eat. God don't bless that sort. [Laugh-I don't know why so many people think it's no harm to tell God a lie. I want every man and woman and child here that has not told God a lie since January to stand up. I mean what

I say.

The preacher paused for a moment, but no in the vast congregation arose. He proceeded

Now, you see, I reckon we ought to get down on our knees and say, "Lord God, cless us—a congregation of liars." [Laughter] What is the judgment? It is the final session of heaven's chancery, when God shall summon men and angels around THE GREAT WHITE THEONE,

and every man shall receive according to the deeds done in the body. O, that great day! that shall done in the body. O, that great day! that shall witness the cooling ration of this world; that shall follow all "other days upon this earth, when the drunkerd has drunk his last drop, the swearer has sworn his last oath, the licentions man has debauched his body the last time, the liar has told his last lie. Every road that leads from this town leads right to the judgment bar. You cannot escape God's sheriff. Every walking stick, every pair of spectacles, every hacking cough, every gray hair, tells you God's sheriff is on your track and be will have you bye and bye. You cannot are the still have you bye and bye. You cannot want he was the same way the same has the same had be will have you bye and bye. You cannot gray hair, tells you God's sherin is on your is and be will have you bye and bye. You can

GOD'S GRAND JURY. They have already sat on your case and the true ill is found. "He that believeth not shall be

damned " up and a number of people rushed out to their buggles, standing around the tent. The preachcrys face was covered with a frown as he looked at the retreating figures, and said for the benealt of those who had remained: "I with you thought half as much of your souls as you do of the cushions in your buggies. If any more of you think more of your cushions than you think of your souls you tack on out now and don't both-er me while I am talking. [Laughter.] The stampede was nipped in the bud and the reacher proceeded ;-

down here in Georgia it will damn you up yonde down here in Georgia it will damn you up yonder at the judgment. God will not spring any new law on you. Let's get in harmony with the precepts of this book—let's set the ten commandments to music in our souls. One night a wife slipped into her husband's pocket an indicator, a curious piece of mechanism that registers how far one walks. The husband went down to his books and when he returned the indicator showed that he had walked seventeen miles. He had to confess up that he walked sixteen and a half miles around a billiard table. My Lord, if some men that are here today had indicators on that their wives could read they would be given a whole house and the indicator too. The only way some people live together is for the husband to be a GREAT HIG LIVING LIE

before his wife. If your wife knew you like God knows you she would leave you forever. I beknows you she would leave you forever. I believe that if there is a deeper, darker place
in perdition for one man than
for another, it is for him
who lives in a false light with a pure wife. O, the
record that you are keeping of your life. It is sacred before God. He would not suffer an angel to
tcuch it. He would not let your wife put her finger on it, and no devil in torment can tamper
with it. Every page in your own handwriting
will be the awinl evidence against you, and by it
you must stand or fall. O, learful thought! I
would not take the record of the purest girl in
Cartersville and go to the judgment bar of God
upon it for all the world. Blessed be God, one
diop of the blood shed upon Calvary will wash
our sins away. St. John looked down on the innumerabe hosts and asked an augel,
"WHO ARE THESE?"

"WHO ARE THESE?" and the angel answered: "these are they that hav come up through much tribulation and washed their robes, and made them white, in the blood of their robes, and made them white, in the blood of the Lamb." I rejoice to know what this blood has done for me. But for it I could never see my precion mother and the thousand loved ones who are it glory today. As it is some of these days I will kis wife and children good by and join that blood washed throng up yonder. Many a time have stood under the old carshed in Athants watchin those grand engines roll in with their freighted tors of passengers. I have watched the old Central roll in and tremble under her air brakes and stop and the passengers slight, and the old Georgia roll in, all

and the passengers slight, and the old Georgia roll in, all

GREASY AND DIETY,
and the old Western and Atlantic roll in, and the old Georgia Pacific roll in, and the passengers alight. I have seen them come in on time and "New", one twant was begin."

"See here, you impudent will prove the down your cane. I dare bristle up to me, or Drawer's at your head, you old—"St., New mind, "interrupt know" wars begin."

then have gone off and buried my face is hands and said: "If I ever get heaven I will spend a thousand year the pearly gates, just watching the blood was soils roll in on time and saved forever! We you will I see in that blood washed throng younder. yonder.
After I have seen my precious mother, and after will know her voice in that chorus; and after have hunted up my loved one heaven, there will be many things to engage but the the happiest, brightest moment will when I see my precious wife come in washed the blood of the lamb to join me

FOREVER IN THE SKIES, As we lock arms in that glorious and walk the golden streets, some and walk the golden streets, some sweet hour we will notice an angel winging its way right down to us, and lighting at our side it will have been been also been some street. right down to us, and lighting at our side right down to us, and lighting at our side it will brush little Mary from under its wing and say. "Here she is, blood washed and saved forever." And by and by this broken family will walk the golden sireets until aiter awhile another angel sweeps down sing, "blood washed and saved forever." until bye and bye we all stand under the shade of the tree of life. Joined hand in hand and look in each others faces and them in the face of Chirst and say, "Home all of us and home forever. Then it is God will pay me up in full for every lick I strike on this old

Brethren, let's do our best! My God, II th old throttle is not wide open pull her open, if there is any better time in me you shall have it I want to go in heaven with such momentum that I will go right to the heart of God before I ever stop. Great God bless and blood wash the congregation today. Now, before we offer a prayer, I want to see how many will stand up and may:
"I want thy blood to keep me clean forever."
Almost the entire congregation arose.

FUNDS FOR THE HOME After the sermon a collection was taken up for the benefit of the orphans' home, at Decator, and over two hundred dollars was contributed;

THE APTERNOON SERVICES. In the afternoon an eloquent sermon war, presched by Rev. Mr. Gibeon, sgent of the home The attendance was fully as great as it was at the morning service.

A BIG RAIN. As soon as the afternoon service was over, and before the crowd could disperse, there came up a flooding rain. The people were lest for an hour to pass the time as

best they could talking with one another. It was an interesting spectacle to look at the great crowd under the tant hemmed in by the rain. During the waiting time the colored people sang, "Sundon the banks of the river" for the congregation. THE NIGHT SERVICE. Notwithstanding continued rain, the immens tabernacle was more than half filled. Rev. Edm-field Dallas preached a splendid plain, practical

sermon. The great seriousness which marked the assembly at the close of Sam Jones's sermon this morning seems to remain. Rev. Sam Jones, ta closing said; "There is but one way to tell whether a fellow is religious; that is by what he like and dislikes. There's more common sense than mystery about it." He related pointed incident after which a large number gave their hand, indicating a purpose to do better.

NOTES OF THE DAY. Many legislators were here.

Many legislators were here.

Colonel Sam Small, of Atlanta, was here today.
While Mr. Gibson was preaching about infidels today Rev. Sam Jones said andibly: "If I had a dog named 'infidels' I would kill-him."
The meeting will probably last a week longer.
The great tent will go to Augusta.
After this meeting Rev. Sam Jones goes to St.
Joseph, Miscouri,
Mr. Jones receives thirty or forty letters a day.
Every two weeks he employs a stenographer to help him out with his correspondence.
Colonel George? W. Adair, of Atlanta, was up here.

here.
A number of Atlanta people remained to the night service.
The best of the meeting is expected to come during the incoming week.

Sam Jones's brother, Joe, will preach tomorrow morning at the ten o'clock service.

J. A. C.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION. From the Reidsville Enterprise.

We have an inherent and inalienab ole right-the right to petition to the average ent, and to ap-peal to the courts, banded down to us by our eal to the courts, handed down to us by our forefathers, and legislators should hesitate long before forcing upon the people of this state a system which destroys or impairs this right. It is well known among our people that to manage any business successfully, one must be enabled to reasonably calculate on certain income in order to meet the necessary expenses of his business. It makes no difference how small or how great the enterprise may be. Under the present laws governing the railroad commission, they are a legislative body in themselves, to make rules and regulations governing passenger and freight rates, and they are at the same time a court to try the railroads for violating the rules which has been made; and the evidence that is introduced on the trial is the schedule of rates which has been made by them. It naturally follows that the railroads are found guilty, and under section 9 of the act; must be fined not less than one thousand dollars.

must be fined not less than one thousand dollars and not more than five thousand dollars, for hav-ing the temerity to disregard their rates, rules or

With this amerdment we see no reason why our with this ameroment we see no reason why our railroad interest should longer lie dormant, for capitalists will readly see a safe investment for their money, and ere long our state will have competing lines all through her interior, which will effectually put an end to all high rates of transportation, the law of supply and demand taking hold of the public carrier as well as the

taking hold of the public carrier as well as the state's commerce. From the Rome Bulletin.

Thursday and Friday mornings the Bulletin published interviews with forty six of Rome's leading business men and citizens, and out of the forty-six interviewed, four wanted the railroad commission abolished altogether, thirty are in favor of abridging the power of the commission two are indifferent on the subject, while ten wanted the law to remain as it is, and two of this number admitted that the law as it stood was unjust to the roads.

A Bulletin man interviewed thirty-two other of our business men, whose views will be published Sunday or Tuesday, together with others yet to be fifterviewed. Of the hirty-two on hand, iwenty-nine are in favor of amending the railroad

twenty-nine are in favor of amending ther law so as to abridge the absolute power commission, and three want the law to unchanged. From the Athens Chronicle.

From the Athens Chronicle.

The Constitution is doing some good work now for the railroad commission. The people everywhere see very plainly that the aboute and arbitrary powers given the commission, are injuring very materially the railroad interests all over the state. If the legislature does not modify these powers at its present session, the people will be very much disappointed, and will no doubt visit their disappointment in a very substantial way.

The bill pending before the legislature, looking towards a modification of the absolute and arbitrary powers of the commission, seems to meet with popular favor. The railroads are perfectly willing to reat quietly with such a bill. The modification of this law, as the new bill sets it forth, allows the railroads in the first instance to fix their rates; if these charges are too exhorbitant or outrageous, it permits the aggrieved parties to appeal to the commission for redress. In other words, it makes the commission an appellate the bunal, and not a court of original jurisdiction. Where railroads and parties interested cannot agree, it allows them to adjourn to the courts for a settlement of the difficulties concerned. Thay is manifestly a just and proper conception to take of the subject. We do not believe in permiting the railroads to oppress the people, but on the other hand our love for fair play does not permit us to sit down quietly and witness the worst kind of oppression on the part of the people towards the railroads. Bailroads have rights as well as individuals, they are witness the worst kind of oppression the part of the people towards the railroads. Railroads have rights as well as individuals, they are nothing more than an aggregate of individuals, and when you grind them and oppress them you oppress and injure widows and orphans That future of our state is inseparably connected with the railroad; if we hope to see foreign capital seek our borders for investment, and desire to see a tide of immigration pour into our state from the teeming capitals of Europe, in the one case as in the other, we must look to the railroads for this help and benefit.

An Object Lesson

From the Chicago News. "Papa, how do nations get into war with each other?" asked Tommy Seasonby. "Sometimes one way, sometimes another," said the father. "Now there are Germany and Spain-they came near getting into war because a Spanish mob took down the German flag." "No, my dear," put in Mrs. Seasonby,

wasn't the reason."
"But, my darling," said Mr. S., "don't you suppose I know? You are mistaken. That was the "No, dearie, you are mistaken. It was because

the Germans-"
"Mrs. Seasonby, I say it was because-"
"Peleg, you know better. You are only trying

"Madem, I don't understand that your opinion as saked in this matter, anyway."
"Well, I don't want my boy instructed by an eld

SOME OLD PAPERS.

INTERESTING STORY OF

Whose Verses Were War-Like in Toneities Brought into the Fulpit-General Kil-strick Excoriated-Negroes Who Were Loyal to Their Masters,

September 13,-[Special.]-Dur he intervals of court work the past week I e been fumbling over a lot of old papers that und neglected in an old pine box in a lawyer's the of this village. Nothing interests me more in the perusal of ancient records. They afford it for thought, data for comparison, satisfactor of curiosity and information for future emericles. This particular batch of papers that is interested me the past week is one that inded odd copies of papers printed during the ewar, and a lew of dates subsequent to that at transaction. I have found them a mineral e of this village. Nothing interests me more ransaction. I have found them a mine of ting matters, and believe a rehearsel of ne of the quaint and curious contents will not welcome to the readers of THE CONSTITUTION.e

a NOTABLE POEM. n and interested me exceedingly was a poem lich I found in a copy of the Richmond (Va.) atch of January 28, 1862, and which bore thes

[From the Southern Confederacy.] THE DEVILS VISIT TO "OLD ABE,"

BY REV. E. P. BIRCH, OF LAGRANGE, GA. Written on the occasion of Lincoln's Proclama-on for Prayer and fasting after the battle of Ma-seas. Revised and improved expressly for the Grange Reporter, by the author.

The poem is certainly one of the most remarka oductions I have ever encountered and that uld have emanated from the pen of a minisr of the gospel, appears well nigh incredible uch can be excused to the zeal of revolutionists tearts inly the evangelists of "Peace on earth certainly the evangelists of "Peace on earth; d will to men," cannot be the fittest trumpeod will to men," cannot be the card will to men," cannot be the passions of the era of revolution.

the opening feature of this poem of two hun and twenty-two lines. It runsthus: Old Abe was sitting in his chair of state, ith one foot on the mantle and one

grate. wamoking his pipe, and then scratching hi pate or he had heard some disastrous news of late, is fearful as death and as cruel as fate. In an old earthen jug on a table near by fas a gallon of 'Buckeye,' or choice 'Old Rye,' ocheer up his hopes, which were ready to die. Inder whose potent charms Old Abe would be had.

to lay all his grief, like a bill, "on the table;" ir, shut up his woe, like a horse, in a stable.

is cheek bones were high and his visage was ike a middling of bacon-all wrinkled and

tough; is nose was as long and as ugly and big the snout of a half-starved Illinois pig; He was long in the legs and long in the face, long fellow born of a long legged race," After this Cruikshankian description in verse o ttitude and visible characteristics of "Old "the poet details vividly the appearance upon scene of his Satanic majesty. The Devil opens e conversation in an extremely jocular way at must have been peculiarly mocking to the pressed state of Old Abe's mind, as above de-

ed. In the course of his remarks, however, d Nick makes a startling revelation to this You know, in the first place, you owe your elec

tion
the aid and protection
demagague crew who own my direction.
Tenied your platform, and gave is colat,
out 'niggers,' and 'freedom,' and the great
'higher law.
The top of this platform—outstretching below, owed you the kingdoms which I would be-tow, u and your party would only agree, ul down in worship, and homage to me!" Devil asserts that Old Abe and his party

to these terms, but when their arm

miserable pack of terrified asses." brought into play an access of religious de-and proclaimed a day of "prayer and fast-To this: prooceeding the Devil naturally

I, and he telis Old Abe so in terms far able than polite; and he winds up the ne and unpleasant visit with a prediction ppily perhaps, was not verified. It was venger is coming. O'er your dark fature

th oding a storm of terrible wrath. rongs of oppression, the blood of the slain leadings of widows for their lost onesagain des of the poor, all starving for bread, curse of the nation, overwhelming with reak like an avalanche full on your head.

fate is now writ by the hand on the wall, And sweep you away in its rains to hell— have finished my mission; farewell! farewell!" After such a parting sockdolager as that, one well imagine that Old Abe felt relieved when devil disappeared in a thin, blue and sulphus cloud of smoke. If ever a drink of "Old Rye" ould act as an elixir of life, it would be upon the els of such a deucedly disagreeable visit as that high the poetical parson of LaGrange has pic-red. But which of them—Old Abe or Old Nick

thought the other the tougher customer, no one as yet been able to inform us. THE CHURCH MILITARY—NOT MILITANT. Per contra of the above effusion of poetic south n zeal, I found a remarkable incident connected ith the religious history of the Methodist church a Georgia, just after the war. It appears that in he summer of 1865 a Rev. John H. Caldwell was minister of the Georgia conference of the Meth-ist Episcopal church, south, and was in pasto-a charge of the stations at Newnan and Palmet-In two of his sermons "he took strong ground inst the institution of slavery, denouncing it origin, its evils, and the rebellion which it had originated, and exhorting the people to accept the fact of its overthrow, to sustain the emanciation proclamation, and the general policy of he government in its effort to restore the union

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at would seem that complaint was matter in which the Eev. Caldwell sought to turn his pulpit into a hustings and his mission as a preacher into that of a reconstruction propagandist, and the church authorities interfered. How they interfered is not of record where I can now reach it, but let the following tell its story:

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Hradquarters Mil. Div. Tenn., Nashville. Te
september 13, 1865, Special Order No. 73, Extr.

XIII. The Rev. John H. Caldwell. a loyal I
iater of the Gospel, of the state of Georgia, har
forwarded to these headquarters compla
against John B. McGhee, presiding elder of
iethedist Episcopal church, south, and o
disloyal persons, for ill treatment and persecu
received from them, an investigation of the
has developed the following facts:

The Rev. J. H. Caldwell, pastor in charge
Newman and Palmetto station, in the Geor
conference of the Methodist Episcopal church
south, was duly and lawfully appointed to
charge, according to the rules and discipline
that church. The Rev. John P. McGeehee,
iding elder, contrary to and in violation of
laws and customs of that church, has ordered
required him to give up the pastoral charged
church and threatened to turn his family out
the church parsonage, because he, Caldwell,
and the church parsonage here, the church parsonage here the church parsonage here the church parsonage here.

The church parsonage here the church parsonage here are the church parsonage here the churc

at of the Un ted States, and so

pt of the United States, and to be updoyal citizens.

appears that Presiding Elder Mo appears that Presiding Elder Mo cordered the Rev. Mr. Kimble. a retirination of the pain, to take pastoral charge of Caldebluch, and ordered Caldwell to Haratso Caldwell to Haratso in a remote and obscure part of the interestinations, and no means what has family.

hen have gone off and buried my face in lands and said: "If I ever get rayen I will spend a thousand year hie pearly gates, just watching the blood-was souls roll in on time and saved forever! Whis out will I see in that blood washed throng wonder.

After I have seen my precious mother, and after I have hove on that chorus; and after have hunted up many things to engage ment the the happlest, brightest moment will be when I see my precious wife come in washed in the blood of the lamb to join me FOREVER IN THE SKIES,

As we look arms in that glorious world and walk the golden streets, some sweet hour we will notice an angel winging its way right down to us, and lighting at our side it will right down to us, and lighting at our side it will brush little Mary from under its wing and say there she is, blood-washed and saved forever. I and by and by this broken family will walk the golden sireets until after while another sireets until after such brushes another loved one from under its she brushes another loved one from under its hye and brushes another and a saved forever. I until tree of life, joined hand in hand and look in of Chirst and say, "Home all of us and home forever. Then it is God will pay me up in full for every lick I strike on this old

sin-cursed world.

SIN CURSED WORLD.

Brethreh, let's do our best! My God, if the bld throttle is not wide open pull her open, if there is any better time in me you shall have it. I want to so in heaven with such momentum that I will go right to the heart of God before I congregation today. Now, before we offer a prayer, want to see how many will stand up and say:

Almost the entire congregation arose.

FUNDS FOR THE HOME. After the sermon a collection was taken up for the benefit of the orphans' home, at Dec and over two hundred dollars was contributed. THE AFTERNOON SERVICES.

In the afternoon an eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Gibson, sgent of the home the attendanc c was fully as great as it was at the morning service.

The poem is certainly one of the most remarkative productions I have ever encountered and that the morning service. orning service.

As soon as the afternoon service was over, and before the crowd could disperse, there came up a dooding rain. The people were left for an hour to pass the time as the three could talking with one another. It was an interesting spectacle to look at the great crowd under the tent hemmed in by the rain. During the waiting time the colored people saug, "Stand un the banks of the river" for the congregation.

THE NIGHT SERVICE. Notwithstanding continued rain, the immense abernacle was more than half filled. Rev. Brimeld Dallas preached a splendid plain, practical ermon. The great seriousness which marked the assembly at the close of Sam Jones's sermon this morning seems to remain. Rev. Sam Jones, in closing said; "There is but one way to tell whether a fellow is religious; that is by what he likes" and dislikes. There's more common sense than mystery about it." He related pointed incidents after which a large number gave their hands, indicating a purpose to do better.

NOTES OF THE DAY. Many legislators were here.

Many legislators were here.

Colonel Sam Small, of Atlanta, was here today.
While Mr. Gibson was preaching about infidely
today Rev. Sam Jones said audibly: "II I had a
for named 'infidel' I would kill him."

The meeting will probably last a week longer.
The great tent will go to Augusta.
After this meeting Rev. Sam Jones goes to St.
Mr. Jones receives thirty or forty letters a day.
Avery two weeks he employs a stenographer to
talp him out with his correspondence.

Colonel George? W. Adair, of Atlanta, was up

A number of Atlanta people remained to the ant service.

The best of the meeting is expected to come dugge the incoming week.

Sam Jones's brother, Joe, will preach tomorrow orning at the ten o'clock service.

J. A. C.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

from the Reidsville Enterprise. We have an inherent and inalienable rightthe right to petition the government, and to appeal to the courts, banded down to us by our peal to the courts, handed down to us by our forefathers, and legislators should hesitate long before forcing upon the people of this state a system which destroys or impairs this right. It is well known among our people that to manage any business successfully, one must be enabled to reasonably calculate on certain income in order to meet the necessary expenses of his business. It makes no difference how tenall or how great the enterprise may be. Under the present laws governing the raifroad commission, they are a legislative body in themselves, to make rules and regulations governing passenger and freight rates, and they are at the same time a court to try the raifroads for violating the rules which they have made; and the evidence that is introduced on the

made; and the evidence that is introduced on the crial is the schedule of rates which has been made by them. It naturally follows that the railroads are found guilty, and under section 9 of the act, must be fined not less than one thousand dollars, and not more than five thousand dollars, for hav-ing the temerity to disregard their rates, rules or egulations.

gulations. With this amendment we see no reason why our

aking hold of the public carrier as well as the state's commerce. From the Rome Bulletin.

Thursday and Friday mornings the Bulletin ubblished interviews with forty six of Rome's easing business men and citizens, and out of the forty-six interviewed, four wanted the railroad commission abolished altogether, thirty are in avor of abridging the power of the commission; two are indifferent on the subject, while ten wanted the law to remain as it is, and two of this number edmitted that the law as it stood was unjust to the roads.

number admitted that the law as it stood was unjust to the roads.

A Bulletin man interviewed thirty-two other of our business men, whose views will be published Sunday or Tuesday, together with other yet to be fiterviewed. Of the thirty-two on hand, twenty-nine are in favor of amending the railroad law so as to abridge the absolute power of the commission, and three want the law to remain unchanged.

law so as to abridge the absolute power of the commission, and three want the law to remain unchanged.

From the Athens Chronicle.

The Construction is doing some good work now for the railroad commission. The people everywhere see very plainly that the abrolute and arbitrary powers given the commission, are injuring very materially the railroad interests all over the state. If the legislature does not modify these powers at its present session, the people will be very much disappointed and will no doubt visit their disappointment in a very substantial way.

The bill pending before the legislature, looking towards a modification of the absolute and arbitrary powers of the commission, seems to meet with popular favor. The railroads are periectly willing to rest quietly with such a bill. The modification of this law, as the new bill sets it forth, allows the railroads in the first instance to fix their rates; if these charges are too exhorbitant or outrageous, it permits the aggrieved parties to appeal to the commission for redress. In other words, it makes the commission an appellate tribunal, and not a court of original jurisdiction. Where reilroads and parties interested cannot agree, it allows them to adjourn to the courts for a settlement of the difficulties concerned. The law is manifestly a just and proper conception to take of the subject. We do not believe in permitting the railroads to oppress the people, but on the other hand our love for fair play does not permit us to sit down quietly and witness the worst kind of oppression on the part of the people towards the railroads. Railroads have rights as well as individuals, they are nothing more than an aggregate of individuals, and when you grind them and oppress them you oppress and injure widows and orphans. The future of our state is inseparably connected with the railroad; if we hope to see foreign capital see yield of immigration pour into our state from the tenders of the people towerds, and orphans. The future of our state is inseparably on one cas

An Object Lesson

From the Chicago News.
"Papa, how do nations get into war with each other?" asked Tommy Seasonby. "Sometimes one way, sometimes another," said the father. "Now there are Germany and Spain— they came near getting into war because a Spanish mob took down the German flag."

"No, my dear," put in Mrs. Seasonby, "that

wasn't the reason."
"But, my darling," said Mr. S., "don't you suppose I know? You are mistaken. That was the reason."
"No, deanie, you are mistaken. It was because the Germans—"

"Mrs. Seasonby, I say it was because—"
"Peleg, you know better. You are only trying

"Madam, I don't understand that your opinion was saked in this matter, anyway."
"Well, I don't want my boy instructed by an old

ignorsmus."

"See here, you impudent IFA

"Put down your cane. "Drawer s

dare bristle up to me, or "Drawer s

at your head, you old—"
"Neve mind," interrupt

"Neve mind," interrupt

know wars begin." 20

SOME OLD PAPERS. INTERESTING STORY OF A

PAST BRA. whose Verses Were War-Like in Toneescher Whole Brought into the Palpit-General Kil-patrick Excoriated-Negroes Who Were Loyal to Their Masters,

no. Ga., September 13.-[Special.]-Dur me intervals of court work the past week I been fumbling over a lot of old papers that neglected in an old pine box in a lawyer's and neglected in an old pine box in a lawyer's
col this village. Nothing interests me more the perusal of ancient records. They afford for thought, data for comparison, satisfacriosity and information for future emersolcuriosity and information for future emers interested me the past week is one that add copies of papers printed during the ewar, and a few of dates subsequent to that transaction. I have found them a mine of estimatescion. I have found them a mine of teresting matters, and believe a rehearsel of me of the quaint and curious contents will not elcome to the readers of THE CONSTITUTION.

A NOTABLE POEM. of the first things that attracted my atten and interested me exceedingly was a poem leh I found in a copy of the Richmond (Va.) stch of January 28, 1862, and which bore thes

[From the Southern Confederacy.] THE DEVILS VISIT TO "OLD ABE," BY REV. E. P. BIRCH, OF LAGRANGE, GA.

Written on the occasion of Lincoln's Proclama-on for Prayer and fasting after the battle of Ma-mass. Revised and improved expressly for the agrange Reporter, by the author.

productions I have ever encountered and that ould have emanated from the pen of a minisnot the gospel, appears well nigh incredible ch can be excused to the zeal of revolutionists rtsinly the evangelists of "Peace on earth; god will to men," cannot be the fittest trumpe of the passions of the era of revolution.

A PEN PORTRAIT OF "OLD ABE" the opening feature of this poem of two hun red and twenty-two lines. It runs thus: "Old Abe was sitting in his chair of state, with one foot on the mantle and one on the

grate.

See smoking his pipe, and then scratching his pate

For he had heard some disastrous news of late, as fatening his as death and as cruel as fate.

For he had heard some disastrous news of late, as fatening as death and as cruel as fate.

For he had heard some disastrous news of late, as fatening hearthen jug on a table near by was a gallon of 'Buckeye,' or choice 'Old Rye,' receiver up his hopes, which were ready to die.

For his whose potent charms Old Abe would be

To lay all his grief, like a bill, "on the table;" or, shut up his woe, like a horse, in a stable. He sat on his chair, With a woe-begone air,

using at nothing with a meaningless stare, and look'd like a wild beast just 'cheered' in his is cheek bones were high and his visage was Like a middling of bacon-all wrinkled and

tough; some was as long, and as ugly and big as the snont of a half-starved Illinois pig;
"He was long in the legs and long in the lace,
a long fellow born of a long legged race,"

After this Cruikshankian description in verse o esttitude and visible characteristics of "Old Abe" the poet details vividly the appearance upon he scene of his Satanic majesty. The Devil opens versation in an extremely jocular way hat must have been peculiarly mocking to the sed state of Old Abe's mind, as above deted. In the course of his remarks, however, old Nick makes a startling revelation to this

You know, in the first place, you owe your elec-

ion e sid and protection the side and protection, the segment of the side of t n the top of this platform—outstretching below, wed you the kingdoms which I would be-

etow.
you and your party would only agree,
fall down in worship, and homage to me!"
the Devil asserts that Old Abe and his party ed to these terms, but when their armie

were routed, defeated, and driven in plight, thelmed with confusion from the plains of

Manassas, a miserable pack of terrified asses." ey brought into play an access of religious denand proclaimed a day of "prayer and fast-To this proceeding the Devil naturally sted, and he tells Old Abe so in terms far forcible than polite; and he winds up the come and unpleasant visit with a prediction happily perhaps, was not verified. It was

venger is coming. O'er your dark future path biroding a storm of terrible wrath. e wrongs of oppression, the blood of the slain, e pleadings of widows for their lost onesagsin, e curse of the poor, all starving for bread, e curse of the nation, overwhelming with dweed. break like an avalanche full on your head.

our fate is now writ by the 'hand on the wall,
'er your house on the sand the bleak tempes
shall fall,
ad aweep you away in its rulus to hell nd sweep you away in its rnius to hell— bave finished my mission; farewell! farewell! After such a parting sockdolager as that, one may well imagine that Old Abe felt relieved when the devil disappeared in a thin, blue and sulphuous cloud of smoke. If ever a drink of "Old Rye" uld act as an elixir of life, it would be upon the eels of such a deucedly disagreeable visit as that hich the poetical parson of LaGrange has pic-red. But which of them—Old Abe or Old Nick ught the other the tougher customer, no one as set been able to inform us.

THE CHURCH MILITARY-NOT MILITANT. Per contra of the above effusion of poetic south n zeal, I found a remarkable incident connected ith the religious history of the Methodist church a Georgia, just after the war. It appears that in he summer of 1865 a Rev. John H. Caldwell was minister of the Georgia conference of the Methist Episcopal church, south, and was in pasto-charge of the stations at Newman and Palmet-. In two of his sermons "he took strong ground gainst the institution of slavery, denouncing its erigin, its evils, and the rebellion which it had originated, and exhorting the people to accept the fact of its overthrow, to sustain the emanci-Milon proclamation, and the general policy of the government in its effort to restore the union and establish labor upon a free basis."

I quote from a letter of the Nashville correspon dent of the Cincinnati Gazette of the date September 16, 1865.
It would seem that complaint was made of the

Manner in which the Rev. Caldwell sought to turn his pulpit into a hustings and his mission as a Breacher into that of a reconstruction propagan-dist, and the church authorities interfered. How they interfered is not of record where I can now reach it, but let the following tell its story:

they interfered is not of record where I can now reach it, but let the following tell its story:

Hadquarters Mil. Div. Tenn...Nashville, Tenn., September 13, 1865, Special Order No. 79, Extract.

All. The Rev. John H. Caldwell. a loyal minister of the Gospel, of the state of Georgis, having arwarded to these headquarters complaints staint John B. McGhee, presiding elder of the athedist Episcopal church, south, and other isloyal persons, for ill treatment and persecution recived from them, an investigation of the case as dereloped the following facts:

The Rev. J. H. Caldwell, pastor in charge of awana and Palmetto station, in the Georgia subject of the Methodist Episcopal church such was duly and lawfully appointed to that charge, according to the rules and discipline of the ass and customs of that church, has ordered or according elder, contrary to and in violation of the ass and customs of that church, has ordered or according to the rules and discipline of the church parsonage, because he, Caldwell, did not he II day of June, 1865, preach a sermoa at canan, therein setting forth the abuses of the mittution of slavery, and advising the citizens of accept the amnesty proclamation offered by a president of the United States, and so beams good and loyal citizens.

It further appears that Presiding Elder Methodischer and offered the Rev. Mr. Kimble. a returned alchap ain, to take pastoral charge of Caldwell, the family, had ordered Caldwell to Haraison in the family.

commanding that the Rev. John B. Caldwell be immediately reinstated in possession of the churches of Newman and Palmetto station, and that he be protected and upheld therein by the United States military authorities of the district of Atlania, and also that his family be protected in the quiet possession of the church parsonage until the expiration of the regular term for which he was appointed to officiate in those churches.

If the Rev. J. B. M. McChehee, presiding elder, or the Bev. Mr. Kimble, attempt in any way to prevent the execution of this order, or to interfere with the Rev. Mr. Caldwell in the discharge of his pastoral duties in his proper churches, they will be placed in arrest.

By command of Major General Thomas,

[Signed]

Geo. W. Howard,

Ass't Adj't General.

General Thomas was then the general com-

General Thomas was then the general commanding the military division of the Tennessee of which this section was a part. It is a peculiar commentary upon the spirit of hate and usurpa-tion that ruled in those days that even so exemplary a gentleman and officer as General Thomas could have given his sanction to the issuance of the above order. I doubt if Nero, Domitian, Trojan, Severus, Decian, or any of the great historical persecutors of the early disciples ever gave their sanction to an order more suoversive of Christian and religious rights, short of an order of death. It was a most flagrant, uncalled for and arbitrary military assumption of authority over the internal affairs of one of the recognized Christian churches of the country. The only excuse for General Thomas is excess of zeal for the cause of reconstruction. He was surrounded by men as advisers, who made to him

and to the world such absurd reports as the folowing, that appears as record: "Almost without an exception the ministers chis church (M. E. church, south) return from the As a substitution of an exception the ministers of this church (M. E. church, south) return from the rebellion and make no remarks favorable to the policy of the government; are silent and moody, look, act and talk they regarded the triumph of the government as a great calamity; the overthrow of slavery as a great calamity; the overthrow of slavery as a great calamity; the overthrow of the country as gloomy in the extreme. They ought to do better or qoit the country. Caldwell and one or two others alone have spoken as loyal men should speak, and General Thomas sustains them."

I cannot tell what the unshoul of this affair were

I cannot tell what the upshot of this affair was for I have no means at hand to trace its history, but I would be glad to see its denouement full explained by some one who is familiar with the facts. It is certainly a strange and interesting event in church history in America.

NOT ONLY THE CHURCHES BUT SOCIETY was invaded by some of the generals who were sent among our people. It is notorious in many social circles of the south that when, for purposes of protection and conciliation, admittan given to officers of the federal army, the privilege was abused by the introduction to select circles of women, under the guise of wives, whose characters were soon discovered to scabbed all over with the leprosy of prostituti on As a noteworthy instance, I have a copy of a letter written in 1868 to the New York World, by Hon. Zeb Vance, now a United States senator from North Carolina. It is rare reading and runs as

CHARLOTTE, N. C. 13 Oct., 1868-Editor of the World: I see by the public prints that General Kilpatrick has decorated me with his disapprobation before the people of Pennsylvania. He in forms them, substantially, that he tamed me by capturing me and riding me two hundred miles on a bare back mule. I will do the gentleman the justice to say that he knew that it was a liwhen he uttered it. I surrendered to General Schofield, at Greensboro, N. C., on the 3d of May, 1865, who told me to go to my

1805, who told me to go to my home and remain there, saying if he got any orders to arrest me he would send there for me.

"Accordingly, I was arrested on the 13th of May, at home, by a detachment of three hundred cavalry, under Major Porter, of Harrisburg, of whom I received nothing but kindness and courtesy. I came in a buggy to Salisburg, where we took the cars. I saw no mule on the trip, though I thought I saw an ass at the general's headquarters. This impression has been since confirmed.

"The general, no doubt, remembers among othireidents of the war the dressing up of a strumpet—who assisted him in putting down the rebellion—in the uniform of an orderly and introducing her into a respectable family of ladies in a certain village of North Carolina. This and other 'feats of arms' and strategy so creditable to the uniform he wore and the flag under which he served would, no doubt, have been quite as amusing as the mule story to his hearers. I wonder he forgot it.

Respectfully yours.

Z B. VANCE.

It is said that Kilpatrick was effectually killed off as a Grant campaign orator by the publication of the above letter and never after heard a mule 'nyaw haw er haw er haw!" with pleasure. In act. Judson Kilpatrick was a very fresh "military man" from West Point when the war began, and his career was as brief as it was brilliant and debauched.

We hear a great deal and read a great deal, especially from John Sherman and in the government pension reports, about the services of the negro on he federal side in the late war. We have ceased to hear, perhaps to know, anything about the negro's services to the south in that conflict. Of course, the fidelity of the plantation servants and he loyalty of the body-servants of officers in the confederate army are sometimes mentioned by way of illustration. But there were many other ways in which some of the negroes aided the besides being patient and faithful, Some of them were as loyal to he south as some have since been to the people and democratic party of the people of the south Let me give you a few instances:

I found in an early war issue of the Richmond Whig the following paragraph:

"A negro man, who accompanied one of the South Carolina regiments to this city wears a sword with which, he says, he intends to cut off a lock of old Abe Lincoln's hair for a lady in South Carolina. He made a solemn pledge to perform this tonsorial operation and will fulfill it if he gets a chance." The poor devil never got his chance.

HE GAVE MONEY. In an old copy of the Memphis Avalanche appears this item:

pears this item:

"Jim Moore, a negro barber at Boliver, Hardeman county, in this state, a slave of Dr. Thomas Moore, subscribed \$50 for a military company to fight against Lincoln. He also visited Montgomery to see Jeff. Davis inaugurated. With few exceptions such is the feeling of all our slaves, who are loyal to a degree that would astonish the fanatics of the north." A GEORGIA DARKEY DID THE SAME.

And in a copy of the Augusta Chronicle and "A nut is herewith offered for the northern abolitionists to crack. A colored man of this city yesterday sent a note to Captain Blodgett, enclosing a liberal sum of money, which he says is 'from a man of color, a friend of the south, and ever expects to be.' He hoped that the recipients would remember that the prayers of the people would follow them." Sentinel, of the early war period, is this:

ONE WHO "FIT." The Memphis Argus, shortly after the battle of Belmont, across the river from Columbus. Ky., related the following:

"Our esteemed citizen, Lem Farren, of this county, had a son in the fight at Columbus, who was probably the first to meet his death. His servant was with the company, and in the progress of the battle missed his master. Looking for him he found him cold in death. The faithful slave took his young master's musket and cartridg box, fell into the ranks and fought all day with unflinching gallantry, dealing death to many a Lincolnite."

"THE RUNAWAY NIGGER," advertised with the old familiar cut of the darky on a quick trot with a small bundle on the end of his stick, did not appear in the newspapers to any great frequency during the early years of the war, but later, when the federals found lodgments on the coasts and began to press down from Ithe Tennessee, the number of runaways became al-most innumerable and the demand for runaway cuts in the newspaper offices far exceeded the supply. Among the curious advertisements about runaways, is the following:

"Lodged in Charleston workhouse as runaways.

Pompey and Richard, who say they belong to Mr.

King, president of the Georgia resiroad company.

"W. WITHERS, M. W. H." The Mr. King will be recognized as the Hon. John P. King, of Augusta, who is now the oldest living ex-senator of the United States.

SOME MORE MODERN NEWS. An interesting revival meeting is now and has been for some days past in progress at the Methodist church under the conduct of the pastor Rev. Mr. Shea, assisted

y Revs. Crumpler and Lowry, Much good has been accomplished by the protracted services.

The new park is growing in beauty and will be a most attractive feature to the town.

The criminal docket will be taken up in the superior court tomorrow. There are but a few cases to try.

The reports concerning the crops in all parts of inquest yesterday

the county are favorable to a bounteous harvest and the people generally are in good shaps and

CROWNED WITH SUCCESS.

The Athens Delegation Returning Home in Jubilant Spirits. in Jubilant Spirits.

Among the guests of the Kimball yesterday were W. B. Thomas, W. L. Wood, J. H. Dorsey, A. Coleman, T. L. Gantt, Tinsley W. Rucker, C. G. Talmage, W. D. O'Farrell, E. R. Hodgson, C. W. Baldwin, J. W. Orr, J. V. Murray, and John Weer, of Athens.

This delegation was on its return home from Columbus, where these gentlemen have been to attend a meeting of the directors of the Georgia Midland and Gulf railroad. They were in fine spirits over the result of their visit to Columbus.

Said one of the delegation: "The building of It opens up a wide section of country that we have been trying to get into for a long time."

"By what plan will the line from Athens to Madison be built, inquired THE CONSTITUTE

TION?"
"In this way. The Richmond and Dan-ville railroad, when it got possession of the Northeastern railroad, obligated itself to extend the line to Rabun Gap, While the com-pany has never tried to get out of its con-tract, the officials of the road at various times have indicated a desire to be released from its contract; and instead would build a line to Social Circle or Madison, on the Georgia railroad, and then in time extend the line to some point beyond. The city cou of Athens some time ago agreed to proposed change, which action indorsed by the merchants of tha city. Before anything was done an injunc-tion was served upon the city council to pre-vent the change, and the injunction still stands. It is well understood that the injunction was gotten out in the interest of the Georgia railroad and the Central railroad system. The popular faeling in Athens, is in favor of the Georgia Midland and Gulfrailroad, as the building of that line would be of more benefit to Athens than the extension of the Northeastern. The work of construction will

be commenced as soon as possible. Our people too strongly realize the benefits that Athens will derive from the building of the Georgia Midland and Gulf railroad to remain idle, and the Richmoud and Danville company is equal ly as anxious as we are to see dirt broken. can't say exactly how the injunction will b disposed of, but you can put it down-the road will be built."

THE COMING CROPS

Encouraging Prospects Reported by the Commissioner of Agriculture: J.T. Henderson, commissioner of agriculture,

has issued his crop report for September, from which the following extract is taken:
Corron.—The condition of the cotton crop
is reported four points below that of last month. The damages from the caterpillar and from rust have been very great in many parts of southern and middle Georgia. The rains generally have been abundant, but irregular, and in some places excessive, varying at different stations from four to fourteen inches; yet in many places the season following the middle of the month has been quite dry and hot, causing the shedding of young fruit, and favoring the development of rust. The constituent and prospect compared to an average in north Georgia is 102: in middle

Georgia, 93 rin southwest Georgia, 95; in east Georgia, 88: in southeast Georgia, 88. The average for the whole state, 93. This is four points below the reported condition on the reports below the reported condition on the first of August.

The damage to the caop from the caterpillar in north Georgia is reported 0.6 per cent; in middle Georgio, 2 per cent; in southwest Georgia, 8 per cent, and in east Georgia, 18 per cent. No damage from this cause is reported from southeast Georgia.

Con.—There is a slight increase in the estimate of prospective yield over the reports of last month in the average

last month in the whole state. the In north and middle Georgia there is no change in the propect, the former reporting 110, and the latt 105, while there is an improvement from 92 to 97 in southwest Georgia, and from 96 to 99 in east Georgia, and a reduction from 102 to 97 in southeast Georgia. The average for the state

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.—RICE.—One county in north Georgia reports the condition and prespect of the erop 100; six counties of middle Georgia report 93; thirteen counties in southeast Georgia report 94; and seven counties in east Georgia report 94; and seven counties in east Georgia report 93. In southeast Georgia, where the bulk of the crop is grown, it is reported 98. The average for the state, omitting north Georgia, is 95.

SUGAR CAME.—The condition and prospect in middle and southeast Georgia is 99; in southwest Georgia, 97; in east Georgia, 95; and the average for the state, 97.

SWEET POTATOES.—The condition and prospect in north Georgia is 102; in middle Georgia, 99; in east Georgia, 98; in southwest Georgia, 99; and in the whole state, 97.

IRISH POTATOES.—The yield in north Georgia, 100; in middle Georgia, 98; in southwest Georgia, 97; in east Georgia, 97; in east Georgia, 97; in east Georgia, 98; in southwest Georgia, 97; in east Georgia, 97; in east Georgia, 98; in southwest Georgia, 97; in east Georgia, 98; in southwest Georgia, 97; in east Georgia, 97; in east Georgia, 98; in southwest Georgia, 97; in east Georgia, 98; in southwest Georgia, 97; in east Georgia, 98; in southwest G MISCELLANEOUS CROPS .- RICE .- One county

state, 98 Stock Hogs.—The number of stock hogs compared to last year in north Georgia, 105; in middle Georgia, 94; in southern Georgia, 98; in east Georgia, 186; in southeast Georgia, 72, and the average for the state 89.

The average condition as to size and weight in north Georgia is 120; in middle Georgia, 97; in southwest Georgia, 101; in east Georgia, 91; in southeast Georgia, 95, and the average for the whole state, 100.

A fatal disease among hogs, as will be seen from notes of correspondents, is prevailing to an alarming extent in some portions of the

W. B. STARKE, check accountant, Georgia Pacific road, Birmingham, passed through the city yesterday en route to Lynchburg. MR. JAS. P. HARRISON left yesterday on a

business trip to Cincinnati. DR. AND MES. W. C. ROBINSON, of this city, visited LaGrange during the week. MISS DIDDIE CHENEY has returned home

after a pleasant visit to friends and relatives in AT THE KIMBALL: Wm Clifton, Savannah: Monroe.

At the Kineall: Wm Clifton, Savannah;
John C McDowell, Waycross, Ga. S. Almingham,
Mobile; E C Stallings, Grantville, Ga; T C Powers,
Mrs Balley, Montgomery; R T Armstrong, Ale;
A P Smith, Daflis, Tex; J H Hulsey, Huntsville,
Ala; J M Miller, E N Jönes, Camden, Ga;
C H Prinsy, P B Tobin, Augusta, Ga; W Carpenter, Lyschburg; C W Bachelda, Chicago; C D
Armen, Louisville; G A Whitehead, Savannah;
Frank Harris, New York; R 8 Daniel, Savannah;
Frank Harris, New York; R 8 Daniel, Savannah;
E T Brown, Athens, Ga; S H Cohen,
Augusta, Ga; Felix Corpat, Macon, Ga;
B B Houside, Cincinnati; J W Wilson, Simsville;
C F Shoemaker, Philadelphia; J A Rgc, J G,
Faulke, Forsyth; J R Quinn, New York,
G B White, Griffin, W S Sherrill,
Macon; F A Bernet, Cincinnati;
W B Thomas, W L Wood, O H Dorsey, A Coleonan
T L Grant. TW Rucker, C G Talmage, W D O Farell, E R Hodgson, C W Baldwin, W W Orn, J V
Massay, John Weer, Athens; T Levy, Montgomery,
Massay, John Weer, Athens; T Levy, Montgomery,
Miss: C S Howard, Alabama; J C Baird, M B C
CO; H P Moore, S W Wilkes, Augusta; W R Slater,
New York; E Gobb. North Carolina;
R G S Wells, New York; W G Robertson, Virginia;
R P Wood, Georgis; G S Hardwick, Dalton, Ga; G
H west Carroliton, Ga; N M Wright, Baltimore; J
B Hoge, Lake City, Fla; G H Bryant and wife, Auburn, Ala; J W Wilhers, J D Nipper, R T Brown, Ga;

Lizzie May Ulmer in Dad's Girl, The Philadelphia North American says of this charming young artist in her role of "Mult." Miss Ulmer is a charming little actress in the line of cheracters she assumes, and her performance of "Mulvina Sophie Hoskina" could hardly be improved upon. She is sprightly and vivacious, without evidencing coarseness, and is altogether so natural and hearty that she wins the sympathy of her audience at once, and retains it until the close of the drama,

BEN DESELCAMP DEAD, Man Dies at His Balf Brother's Home and

an Inquest is Held. Ben Deselcamp, a young German died under rather peculiar circumstances Saturday night, at 128 Houston street, and Coroner Haynes held an At the inquest a deplorable state of affairs was

nade public. Dezelcamp left his home in Germany about nine months sgo, and came direct to Atlanta, where he has lived for eight months with a half brother, named TheodoreEning, Deselcamp was a baker.and worked at his trade with Ening until two or three weeks ago, when

HE WAS TAKEN SICK.
His half brother and his half brother's wife dil not attach much importance to his illness and no call was made for a physician. Deselcamp con tinued to grow worse gradually until the early part of the past week when he was so sick that he was unable to care for himself From that time up to Saturday night he received no care or attention. It appears that Ening and his wife did not believe that Deselcamp was much sick and neglected to give him any attention. One day about the middle of last week when he was

SO WEAR THAT HE COULD SCARCELY WALK he left his room and crawled to the well for a drink of water. Some one residing near the Ening house saw Deselcamp as he was crawling to the well, and by prying around, ascertained that he was sick. The matter was quickly reported to Detective Mercer, who made it convenient to call at the place. The detective found the man quite sick and from his lips heard that he was not being cared for by his relatives. It was appearent to Detective Mercer that the man was really sick. He then notified Ening that he must take care of the sick man of that

HE WOULD GET INTO TROUBLE. Ening expressed great surprise when told that his half brother was truly sick and promised to give him every attention. Detective Mercer then sent a ward physician to see the sick man. This was on Friday afternoon and it was too late to accomplish any good, for the man died Saturday night about twelve o'clock. When Detective Mercer heard yesterday morning of Deselcamp's death, he laid the information in his possession before Coroner Haynes and suggested an inquest. The coroner decided that AN INQUEST WAS EMINENTLY PROPER

under the circumstances, and caused a jury to be organized. The evidence adduced failed to make the case as aggravated as it had been reported. It showed, however, that Descleamp had not been nursed and that his wants had not been supplied during his illness as they should have been. The family stated that they had not considered the man sick. The jury after hearing the evidence discussed the propriety of returning a verdict of

DEATH FROM CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE. but fifially declined to do so because of what the members called ignorance on the part of Ening and his wife. Dr. Boring stated to the jury that Descleamp died of gastric fever, but that his death would not in all probability have occurred had he received the proper care and attention. The jury returned a verdict of death from gastric toyer.

recurry returned a verdict of destriction gastric fever.

Persons residing near the Enting home assert that Deselcamp slept on the back varanda in the open air while he was sick. The family admitted that he did sleep on the varanda one night, but say he did so because they could not persuade him to come into the house.

Deselcamp's remains will be interred in Westview cemetery today.

Death of Mr. M. J. Taylor. Death of Mr. M. J. Taylor.

Yesterday, Mr. M. J. Taylor, the well known grain broker, died at his home in this city, after an illness of two weeks, with typhoid fever.

Mr. Taylor had been a citizen of Atlants for about ten years. He was engaged for several years in the retail grocery busines and for the past five years was a very successful broker. About five years ago he married Miss Irene Richards, daughter of Mr. S. P. Richards.

Mr. Taylor had many friends in Atlanta, and his death is sadly regretted as the early end of a promising career. The funeral will occur at the Second Baptist church this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE STONE MOUNTAIN ASSOCIATION.

A Satisfactory and Harmonious Move weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold or cans. Royal Bakine Powdes Co., 168 street, New York. COVINGTON, Ga, September 13. -[Special.]-The ctone Mountain Baptist association, which met with the church at this place, on Friday morning, September 11th, after a most satisfactory and harnonious session, adjourned on Saturday night to

meet with Sylvester church, in DeKalb county. on Wednesday before the second Sunday in September next. The reports from the different Wednesday Night, September 16th. Wednesday Matines at 2:30. churches composing the association, showed a remarkably good state of religious feel-The Universal Favorite, ing and evidenced the fact that they were alive and at work for the Master. Religious services were held at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m. each day, and the pulpit was supplied with some of the best preaching tslent in the body, and good sermons naturally followed. On Sunday morning, in secondance with the established custom, the missionary sermon was preached at the Methodist change of the beautiful serious transfer or the serious transfer o In her great success, the Comedy-Drama

stonary sermon was preached at the Methodist church, the use of which had been kindly tendered to the association. Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D. of Atlants, was selected to discharge that duty, and to say that his discourse met to the full measure the expectation of the immense congregation which filled the church would be a faint statement of a fact. The divine command, "Go ye unto all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," was the subject of his remarks, and the sermon, full of such power of thought, beauty of language and magnificent flights of eloquence as are rarely heard in a lifetime laid hold upon the minds and hearts of the people and held them enthralled from beginning to end. It was a grand sermon from Georgia Baptist'g greatest preacher and one long to be remembered by all who heard it. The delegates to the association were most hospitably entertained by the citizens of Covington of all denominations and the delightful homes there will not soon be forgotten.

SHERMAN ON GRANT.

Common Sense Analysis of the Dead Sol-

dier's Military Character.

dier's Military Character.

General Sherman in his address on General Grant, at the reunion of the army of the Tennessee, concluded by saying:
General Grant knew little and cared less about "strategy." So with "tactics" he never—so far as I can recall—expressed a preference for Hardeeover Scott, Casey or Morris Still, he loved to see order and system, and wanted his corps, divisions, brigades and tregiments handy and well constructed when called for. He simed to achieve results, caring little for the manner by which they were accomplished. He possessed and always asserted the most perfect faith in the justice of our cause, and slways claimed that, sooner or later, it must prevail, because the interest of all mankind demanded the existence of just such a republic as we had inherited. He believed in deeds, not words, in a war of aggression, not of maneuver, and from Belmant to Appomattox his strategy and tactics were the same, ever straight to the mark till all armed resistance had ceased, and absolute submission to lawful authority was promised. Fortunate it was for us, and for all mankind, that two such men as Lincoln and Grant were on duty during the critical year 1803, each the full complement to the other, the one to think, the other to do, forming the solid arch in which our glorious union could safely repose in the theu carthquake of passion and folly. I will not yield to the tempatition to trace the wonderful career of our comrade through his later life, which in its phases surpasses any of which history, ancient or modern. recorded. Surely Plusarch gives no parallel. To compare Grant with Alexander, Hannibal, Casar, Napoleon or Wellington seems to me folly, for he was not similar to any one of them any more than the period of time in which they existed referenbled ours. Each epoch creates its own agents, and General Grant more nearly impersonated the American Character of 1861-5 than any other living man. Therefore he will stand as the typical hero of the great civil war in America of the 19th century. General Sherman in his address on General

DETREVILLE - Died, on 13th September, at their residence, 75 West Simpson street, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert DeTreville. Montgomery papers please copy.

FUNERAL NOTICE

TAYLOR-The friends of M. J. Taylor and family and S. P. Richards and family are invited to attend the funeral services of M. J. Taylor this (Monday) morning at 10 o'clock at the Second Baptist church.

Patterson & Bowden, uncertakers, Markhan house block, Atlanta, Ga.

The Madison Square Theater Great

Barrows as "The Professor."
From the Springfield, Ill., Register, Aug. 29. We must confess that we have never been in love with "The Professor" until we saw the difference between a fat, jolly, good natured gentleman's rendition of the character, and the tall, angulated New England type of Puritante, "mat-ter of factness," manifestly the difference between Mr. Barrows and his only competitor, Mr. Gillette. With the first is brought out all the pathos and sublime inspiration of the piay, while, with the latter, the forms and natural rigidity of the artist forbids such a conception. With Mr. Barrows, The Professor is a real, live actuality, and with latter, the forms and natural frigidity of the artist forbids such a conception. With Mr. Barrows, The Professor is a real, live actuality, and, with the other, an insipid creation. "Daisy Brown," Miss Kitty Cheatham, is unsurpassed. Miss Woitz is a most splendid "Mrs. Elilott," and the balance of the characters, Beauregard Thompkins, Gustavus, Extelle, "Old Browne," "Annie," "Grace Gray" and "Henry Marston" are ably sustained by Mr. J. E. Krellard, Mr. J. E. Irving, Mr. Joe Physico and Minnie Wood. It is a lovely play, and, with this cast, is as pleasing.

The King is Dying. Fool, stand back, the king is dying, Give him what little air remains: See you not how his pulse is flying? Hear you not how he gasps and strains To catch one other stertorous breath? God! how he labors! yes this is death?

Blow up the fire—his feet are cold;
Ay, though a king, he cannot buy
One briefest moment with all his gold;
His hour has come, and he must die;
Withered and wrinkled, and old and gray, Withered and wrinkled, and old and The king fares out on the common way

Light the tapers; he's almost gone; Stir, you leol, 'tis past the hour To cower and cringe, and flatter and fawn— The thing lying there is shorn of power: Henceforth the lips of the king are dumb; Bring up your ghastly viaticum Absolve his soul; need enough, God wot!
Mumble and sprinkle and do your sariving;
Yet, methinks, here and there, shall be left a blot,
Hideously foul, despite your striving;
Nor purpled quilts, nor pillows of lace,
Can relieve the guilt in that grim old face.

Can relieve the gunt is his last;
Get hence, your priestly craft is o'er;
For him the pomp of the world is past—
The king that was is king no more:
Let the belis be rung—let the mass be said,
And the king's heir knows that the king is dead.
—J. B. Kenyon.

POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity ctrength and wholesomeness. More economical idean the ordinary kind, and cannot be said in sumpetition with the multifitude of low-test short weight allow or phosphate powders. Sold only in

OPERA HOUSE. ONE DAY ONLY

DAD'S GIRL.

Usual prices. Reserved seats at Wilson & Bruck-

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SEPTEM DET 18; 19. MATINEE at 2;30. MAISON SQUARE THEATRE Wm. Gillette's Romantic Comedy THE PROFESSOR JAMES O. BARROWS,

MISS KITTY CHEATHAM, A POWERFUL CAST!

OF SELECTED ARTITS.

NEW SCENERY!

KOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS!
A BROOK OF RUNNING WATER!

POPULAR PRICES!

Referved seats at Wilson & Bruckner's,
sep13 14 15 17 18 19

The friends of JOHN T. HALL WILL SUPPORT

him for Tax Collector. I am a candidate for the office of tax collector of Fulton county. Having been appointed by the county commissioners to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge W. W. Clayton, and entered upon the duties of the office. My time will be closely occupied with the duties per taining to it until the time appointed for the elec-tion, and will not have but little time to canvass for votes. I therefore respectfully ask my friends and citizens generally to bear me in mind and give me their suppo for the office on the day W. A. POWELL.

aug30td WATCHES,

Election Wednesday, January 6th, 1886.

Diamonds.

≪ART GOODS>>

J. P. Stevens & Co.,

O Hillian FOR TH

FEVER and Or CHILLS and FEVER AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies over offered to the public for the SAPE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it this o cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, requires cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY FILLS with se sufficient. Use no other. with be sufficient. Use no other.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA. BULL'S WORM DESTROYER. The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, MY.

HELP WANTED-Male.

WANTED-2 OR 3 GOOD CABINET MAKERS and 1 wood turner at once, at W. L. Fenley's furniture factory, Ponder's avenue, near Marietta street.

WANTED-SIX ENERGETIC MEN, OF GOOD address, to sell "Gaskell's Compendium of Forms," on the "Installment plan," Must come well recommended. Address, at once, Atlanta Pub. Co., Atlanta, Ga. Pub. Co., Atlanta, Ga. sept83t

WANTED-DRUG CLERK. MUST BE STRICTAddress with photograph, references, etc. Ed.
ward A. Abbott, Savannah, Ga. 3t

SITUATIONS WANTED-Males. YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD TEN YEARS

A experience in dry goods, notions, etc., would like a similar position south; best of reference given and security if desired. W. M. Merrick, Preston, Maryland. WANTED SITUATION—A BOOKKEEPER OF 20 years' experience will be open for an engagement on the 1st proximo. Address The Accountant, P. O. Box 7, city.

WANTED-Miscellaneous. WANTED, HORSE-GOOD HORSE, SAFE FOR saddle animal; address immediately, Haven, lock box 82, with particulars. WANTED-A LARGE, FINE FAMILY HORSE, Apply to F. L. Thurman.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN TO SEND SIXTY cents to THE CONSTITUTION for a book of 100 tronclad mortgage notes, waiving homestead and the garnishment of wages. IF YOU WANT GOOD WORK AND GOOD all your old ones to Bussey, 2½ Marietia st. Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN—MONEY CAN BE BOR-rowed in sums of \$300 to \$1,000 on Atlanta real estate on five years' time, with the privilege of paying at any time desired by applying to C. P. N. Barker, 31% Peachtree.

CITY AND FARM LOANS AT MODERATE rates, Allred Gregory & Co., 241/4 Peachtree su mo wk

FOR SALE-Miscellaneous. POR SALE—ONE COW AND CALF. COW FOUR years old and calf two weeks old; weight of cow, 1,660 pounds; milk capacity, 4½ galions; Alderney, deep yellow, no horns, good quality every way. Ladies especially invited to see her. Stamps's stockyard, 295 West Peters street. A VALUABLY POSSESSION FOR EVERY MAN engaged in business is one of the Constitu-tion's fronciad note books. The notes walve all homestead rights and exemptions and the garaish ment of wears. We send a hook of 100 notes moon

receipt of 60 cents, or 50 notes for 35 cents. Address The Constitution. FOR SALE-Building Material. LUMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES, KILN DRY dressed flooring, Atlanta Lumber Co., Yards Humphries st., and E. T., V. & Ga. R. R.; office, 48

FOR RENT-Houses, Cottages, ctc. COR RENT-RESIDENCE CORNER FORSYTH and Brotherton, nine rooms, including kitchen, bath and servant rooms. Residence Brotherton near Whitehall street eight rooms including kitchen, bath and servants rooms. Apply to Astron Haas, 36 Alabama street.

TEAK & LYLE'S RENT LIST—NEW HOUSES in this week, and a very choice list from which to select. Call early Monday and see prices, etc. Leak & Lyle, 37 Marietta street. FOR RENT-Furnished Rooms FURNISHED BOOMS TO RENT BY THE DAY, week or month, everything new and first class. St. George Hotel, 16% Whitehall street.

FOR SALE-Real Estate. FOR SALE-SEVERAL IMPROVED BOTTOM hand plantations in Mississippi, part of which finely timbered. Apply to Perry Nugent, Salem, va. sepi0-dim

PERSONAL. E KINSEL, 16 WHITEHALL, OLD HATS, STIFF, soft or beaver, cleaned, dyed, repaired, shaped in latest New York styles. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BUSSEY IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY OLD hat man in the state that can clean an old hat represented to look like new. 2% Marietta st. FOR SALE-Jerseys.

OR SALE—SIX GRADE JERSEY COWS WITH young calves, J. S. Holliday, 66 Forrest avenue, sep13 4t WANTED-Boarders. PARTIES WISHING GOOD BOARD WILL De well to consult this column.

TOOD BOARDING HOUSE KREPERS OAK keep their houses full by advertising in our isn cent column.

M EAN'S HIGH SCHOOL, 76 N. FORSYTH ST. Atlants, Ga.—instruction thorough and practical. For catalogue address T. Æ. Means. EVENING SCHOOL OF MOORE'S RUSINESS University. Fall and winter session of 1835 6 will commence September 14th. Hours of instruction from 7 to 9 o'clock. Bookkeeping, penmanship, business arithmetic, etc., taught. Every young man should eitend. For terms, etc., apply at the office, 263/ East Alabama st.

AUCTION SALE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, AT NO. 33 POW-hold furniture, including parlor, dining and room furniture, two heating stoves, cook stove, crockery, carpenter tools, wardrobe, buggy har-ness, fine horse and two cords of wood. L. B. Davis, auctioneer. A TREGULAR SALE OF LIVE STOCK CORNER Loyd and Hunter streets at 10 a.m., Tuesday September 15th, I will sell to highest bidder 6 head of good work mules and a number of good horses. D. P. Ellis, auctioneer. FOR WANT OF FURTHER USE I WILL SELL F at auction Tuesday cor. of Loyd and Hunter-street, my horse, buggy and harness, warranted sound, find and genule family horse. U. Johnson. D. P. Ellis, auctioneer.

FOR RENT-Misce

FOR RENT-CENTRALLY LOCATED STOR room, No. 27 South Broad street, from Octob first. Apply at premises. ewelers.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

SE CAPITAL PRIZE, 375,000 PR Tickets Culy 85. Shares in Proportion.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY 00.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the ar-rangements for all the Mouthly and Semi-Anunal Drawings of the Louisians State Lettery Company and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures at-tached, in its advertisements."

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in Proportion.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

Approximation Prizes of \$750.....

do do 500.....

do do 250.....

or M. A. DAUPHIN. 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. O.

ered Letters to

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Regis-

NEW ORLHANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, Le.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE

1 do do ... 2 PRIZES OF \$60,000

100 6910 100 6916

750 26812... 750 26813... 750 26814... 750 26815... 750 26816... 750 26816... 750 26817... 750 26819...

, TERY!

.amber, Class "I."

Prize. No.

grawn at New Orleans, Louisiana, on

Tuesday, Eeptember 8, 1835.

-FULL PRIZES .-

BONDS & STOCKS, Office No. 12 East Alabama St., Atlants, Ga. WANTED—All kinds of state, city and railroad ones, Kimball house bonds and Central Bank

block stock. W. H. PATTERSON, SOND AND STOOK BROKES Ent Pryor Street. WANTED—Atlants City bonds, Georgia state 6s, 1889. Georgia railroad 6s, 1919, 1921. Georgia state 7s, 1886. C. O. & A. 1st mort. 7s.

JAMES' BANK.

DOES AN EXCHANGEAND BANKING BUZI.

Accounts of banks, merchants and others thankfully received.; Allows interest on time deposits. Oily sollections made free. Open 8 to 4.

19 JOHN H. JAMES, Banker. Established 1850. L. J. Hill, Edw'd S. McCandless, A. W. Hill, President, Cashier.

Gate City National Bank OF ATLANTA, DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Capital and Surplus \$300,000. Accounts of BANKS, MERCHANTS, CORPORATIONS and INDIVIDUALS respectfully solicited, Collections promptly made and remitted for.
WILL ACT SA AGENT for the INVESTMENT OF IDLE and SURPLUS FUNDS of BANKS Or INDIVIDUALS.
In our setive and growing city money is always in demand. Our rates reasonable. Give usa trial. We have a SAVINGS DEFARTMENT in which we issue TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT bearing FOUR PER CENT INTEREST.
aug27—d&wky ti fin co

A REMOVAL!

A. G. HOWARD & CO

Manufacturers and Jobbers of =TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.=

WILL, ON THE 15TH INSTANT, OCCUPY THE clegant and commodious storeroom on the southeast corner of Alabama and Broad streets, recently occupied by Haucock & Collier. In their new and elegant quarters they will keep on hand constantly, the

Largest, Finest

and Most Complete Stock __OF___

CIGARS, TOBACCOS, SNUFFS ___AND___ SMOKERS' ARTICLES!

1000 numbers ending with 34 being the two last figures of the number drawing the capital prize of \$75000, \$25.

The subscribers having supervised the single number drawing, class "I," Louisians State Lottery, hereby certify that the above tery, hereby certify which were this are the numbers 100000 placed in the which, with the prizes corresponding to them. Witness our hands at New Orleans, Ls., this Tuestay, Sept. 8th, 1885.

Prizes Cashadin full without deduction.

No. 50434, draws capital prize, \$75000, sold in BOTH OF THEIR Own Manufacture and Many Celebrated

=BRANDS!=

Of other factories which they control. They will be pleased to have their old friends and customers as well as new ones call and examine their stock whenever in need of anything in their line. TO THE PUBLIC.

Prizes reshest in full without deduction.

No. 50434, draws capital prize, \$75000, sold in Kausas City, Mo; No. 20820, draws second capital prize, \$25000, sold in New York, San Francisco, Cal., Newton, Kaus, and Paris. Tex. No. 8023), draws third capital prize, \$10000, sold in San Francisco, Cal., and New Orleans; No. 64051 draws second sold in Baltimore, Md., Red Cloud, Neb., Second, Sold in Baltimore, Md., Red Cloud, Neb., Los Angeles, Cal., and Gustemala, G. A.; No. 64711, draws \$6000, sold in Boston, Mass., San Francisco, Cal., and Greenport, N. Y.; Nos. 2074; 37612, 50129, 5827, 63742, draw seach \$2000, sold in Annaptolity, Md., atlanta, Miss., Fort Wayne, Ind., Deuver, Col., Rahway, N. J., Bristol, Tenn., Memphis, Tenn., and New York city. HAVING JUST COMPLETED MY CONTRACT for the foundation of Georgia's capitol, which has been appoved and accepted by the capitol commissioners, I respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that I am still in the stone bustness. stone business.

I am prepared to do all kinds of rubble stone, work, range work, or finish and build abuttments, walls for bridges, leto.

I can furnish concrete or macadam from the crusher, or at the crusher.

I will do any of the above described work on short notice and living prices.

I have on hand about 1,500 yards of fine screenings in the form of gravel, suitable for front yard walks, wagon ways or sidewalks.

I also have on hand 10,000 yards of rubble stone of all sizes, for sale either at the quarry or to be delivered. of all sizes, for sair curve, the above articles, can parties wanting any of the above articles, can make a good bargain by calling on me.

M. E. MAHER.

No. 11 Mitchell St.

Application for Charter.

No. 11 Mitchell St.

No. 12 Mitchell St.

No. 12 Mitchell St.

No. 12 Mitchell St.

No. 13 Mitchell St.

No. 13 Mitchell St.

No. 14 Mitchell St.

No. 14 Mitchell St.

No. 16 Mary C.

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A EPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FOR TUNE, TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K IN TUNE, TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K IN TUNE, TENTH GRAND CLASS K IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUNDAY, OUTORER 13th, 1885—185th Monthly Drawing.

Attorupe for Petitioners.

Attorupe for Petitioners.

I hereby certify that the above is a true transcript from the minutes of Fulton superior Court

This September 12, 1885.

C. H. STRONG. C. S. C.

A NY WELL RATED BUSIness house in city or country, with banking facilities, who may be embarrased or
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Guardian's Sale.

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—BY OTHERE of an order from the court of ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, will be sold before the court house door of said county, on the first freesday in October, 1883, during the legal hours of said the following property towit:

An undivided one half interest in and to the lot and building number ninety (90) South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., fronting itwenty-two (22) feet on the cast side of said Broad street and extending on the cast side of said Broad street and extending back cast same width, seventy-one (71) feet to property of W. P. Imman and bounded on the notheast by property of W. P. Imman and fordon P. i Kiser, and on the south by the lot and building of John Collier, same being part of land lot number seventy-seven (77) in the lith district of Fulton county, Ga, Sold as the property of Gordon P. Kiser, a minor, for reinvestment. Terms cash.

7th, 14th, 21st & 28th inst. & oct5th

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

D' VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI ACIA S issued out of the district court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia in favor of the plaintiffs in the following stated case, towit: The United States vs. Frand Hill, samuel B. Crow. Band Thos. W. Orr, I have this day levied on as the property of Samuel B. Crow the following described property, towit: Land lots No. 684, No. 805, No. 806, No. 806, No. 807, No. 807, No. 808, No. 808, No. 808, No. 808, No. 909, No. 909, No. 901, No. 901, No. 901, No. 1040, all in the first section, fourteenth district of Forsyth county, Georgia, constaining seven hundred and ten acres more or less; and will sell the same at public outery before the courthouse door of Fulton county, state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in October, 1885, between the legal hours of sale, to attal said at Atlanta. Ga. September 5th, 1885. U. S. Marshal's Sale. LO JISIANA NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
BTATE NATIONAL BANK,
Rew Orleans, La.
GEMMANIA NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

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included, from Gainesville to the Springs and return will be only \$12 for first week and only \$7 for subsequent works. A GREAT MEDICAL WORK ON MANHOOD HACKS UP TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Deblity, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold misories resulting from indisoretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, inside seed and old. It contains 128 prescripmidile-seed and old. It contains 128 prescripmidile-seed and old. It contains 128 prescripmidile-seed and chrout diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 28 years is such as prebably never before fell to the lot any physician. So never before fell to the lot any physician. So never before fell to the lot any physician. So never before fell to the lot any physician. So never before fell to the lot on any physician. So never before fell to the lot of any physician. So never before, full gift, guaranteed to be a finar work of covers, full gift, guaranteed to be a finar work of covers, full gift, guaranteed to be a finar work of the price only \$1.00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medail never of the Board the vader is respectfully referred. Rend now. Gold medailon, to the President of which, the Hon. P. A. Bissell, and associate officers of the Board the vader is respectfully referred. Read by the young for instruction, and by the afficied for relief. If will benefit all.—London Lancet.

The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afficied for relief. If will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom The Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clerkymau.—Argonnut. only, leaving Arlington Hotel 8 o'clock a. m.

4t
HENRY P. FARROW.

parent, guardian, instructor of disreyman.—Argonaut.

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skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate disskill and experience. Chronic and obstinate discases that have baffled the skill of HEAL all
other physicians a specialty. Such HEAL all
treated successfully, without an THYSELF
instance of issiure. Mention this
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8. BARNETT, Atty...
8. BARNETT, Atty...

Diamond Hams. S.DAVIS, Jr.'s, BRAND, Cincinnati.

[From Report to State Department on American Hog Products 1

Hog Products I

I HAD THE PLEASURE OF GOING THROUGH
the establishment of S. Davis, Jr. & Co., Cincinnati, and of seeing the care and expertness
with which the hams were handled, until they
were packed ready for export, and as this house
may be said to represent Ham curing in the Unimay be said to represent Ham curing in the Unimay be said to represent ham cu

Notice to Debtors and Creditors A LL CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF HENRY are bereby notified to A LL (REDITIORS OF THE ESTATE OF HEART T. McDaniel, late of Fulton county, deceased, are bereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate psyment.

W. M. MIDDLEBROOKS. Adm'r.

Atlants, Ga., Sep. 5, 1885.

U. S. Marshal's Sale. BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS the United States for the Northern District of Georgia in favor of the plaintiff in the following stated case: the United States for the Notice of Georgia in favor of the plaintiff in the following stated case:

The New England Mortgage Security Company 98. John Tainsierro, and by virtue of levy made by 18. Bersant, U. S. marshal, under said fl. fa. dated January 5, 1885, upon the following described property 88 the property of John Tailaierro: All those tracts of land situated in Goodon county and state of Georgia, known as for number 24, lot number 36, lot number 37, in the 15th district and third section, containing four hundred and third section, containing four hundred are typically section. I will sell the above named whether the section of the s

FULTON SHERIF & SALES-WILL BE SOLD before the courthouse door in the circle. TON SHERIFES Solve door in the city of At sefore the courthouse door in the first Tues. Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tues a October next, 1885, within the legal hour to wit: iunction of Fsirground street and another in the condition of the month of the mine feet to Fairground street, thence south and seven feet, thence south and street thence south and fitty-nine feet to Fairground street, thence east along said street one hundred and street thence east along said street one hundred street for the beginning point, being par of land lot \$1, of the lath district, being par of land lot \$1, of the lath district, being par of land lot \$1, of the lath district, being par of land lot \$1, of the lath district, being par of land lot \$1, of the lath district, long in the low lot of the lath of land is the low lot of the lath of land in the fourteenth district of Fulton county in land lot No. 84, in the city of Atlants, first ward and being No. 77 on Tatual itseet. Said lorrous about forty feet more less on Tatual lorrous about forty feet more less on the property of John Zachry under a ft. from the justice court of the 1626 district G, M., Fulton county, in layor of H. Crankshaw & Go. was the property of John Zachry under a ft. from the justice court of less of the said land in the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot No. 86, in the lath district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., commencing on the esset side of West Peachtree street, at the point where it is intersect by the north line of Ocdar street and rompic street and rompic street and rompic street and rompic street land read to be property of Louis Reneam, thence and less, to the property of Louis Reneam, thence south westwardly along Gedar deas street, thence south westwardly along Gedar street less of the lath of the following real from the louise street line feet, more or less, and distreet twenty nine feet, more or less, and from long of wallon street seventy feet, and from long of wallon street seventy feet, and from long of the lath of the following real estate. City of the fourteen

a ground, rent as may bost subsequently of the purchaser. Our terms are one-half in cash, of the purchaser. Our terms are one-half in cash, the remaining half in 50 monthly installments with 6 per cent interest on deferred payments. For further information apply at our office before or further information apply at our office between 12 and 20 clock, or at the premises before or tween 12 and 20 clock, or at the premises before or ifter the above hours.

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One of the Finest, Most Complete in all its Appointments, The Most Home-

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Making it one of the Most Delightful Summer Places on the

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This Inn supplies a long felt want to the people of the south. Within a lew hours' travel of New Orleans, Mobile, Vicksburg, Montgomery, Selma, Enfaula. Columbus, Macon. Atlanta, Rome, Chattanooga and Knowville. This Inn should commend uself to the commercial traveller, the outsiness man, the overworked, the nervous, weary and broken down invalid as a piace of comfort and rest, where the system will be built up, the nerves soothed and quited; within easy distance of their homes, to which they can, on emergency, quickly return, avoiding heat, dust, fatigue and expense of summer travel to the north and west.

The table is supplied with everything the markets afford, the cooking and service is the very bost. The rooms are large, bright and elegantity furnished and convenience has been provided for guests.

Nownere else has so much been done to provide for the comfort of guests. Summer mileage rates; stop over and paisoe car tickets, etc., on sale in all southern cities.

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houses are built of brick and marble, and are
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heatto every room, Paris range, hot and cold waleatto every room, Paris range, hot and cold water on 1st and 2d floor. Hard wood East Lake
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ter on 1st and 2d floor. With a rat proof
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cement lined cellar under the entire house, with
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Will be sold either in fee simple, or subject to
a groundgrent as may best suit the convenience
of the purchaser. Our terms are one-halt in cash. LOCHRANE & LOCHRANE O. A. LOCHRANE. 1 ELGIN LOCHRA Attys and Counsellors at Law. stitution Building, - - Atlanta, Geo THAVE RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF L Atlanta, Ga.

juis 1m FAY & EICHBERG

TO SOUTH BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, SA' GEO. M. HUDSON

W. J. HUDSON & CO., RELIABLE DRUMMERS WHOLESALE FRUITS AND PRODUC 35 & 37 W. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

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Tax Collectors.

Wantels The Robt. Mitchell Furniture Co.

Plyant, to satisfy a mortgage fi fa. issued from Mitton superior court, in favor of M. J. Ivy vs. T. Plyant.

Also at the same time and place, the south half of lot No. 4, in block 46, land lot 76, 14th district of lot No. 4, in block 46, land lot 76, 14th district said lot No. 4, east by lot No. 3, south by Futton street, west by Windsor street, fronting 54% feet on Windsor street, and running back of like width 197 feet slore Futton street; also on a part offiand lor No. 55, in the 14th district of Fution county, being lots 9 and 10 of a plat by Hendricks and McBurney, April 10, 1883, commencing 110% feet from the northeast corner of Smith and Grunley streets, thence enat 225 feet to Shelton street, thence couth along the west side of Shelton street, thence couth along the west side of Shelton street, thence south along the west side of Shelton street, thence west 215 feet to Shelton street, los feet, insued from Futton superior court in favor of Jno W. Churchill vs. Caston & Gorballey.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of lend in the city of Atlanta and in land lot 77 of the fourteenth district of originally lend 19, now Futton county, known as part of lot No. 2 of block 11, fronting 53% feet on Loyd street and extending back 137 feet, being bounded southand extending back 137 feet, being bounded southand extending back 137 feet, being bounded southand retreads by F. F. Driscoll, and northwest by Mrs. northeast by F. F. Driscoll, and northwest by Mrs. Is properly of F. F. Driscoll, to satisfy a fi. is sued from Futton superior court in favor of Hibert lan building and ioan association vs. F. P. Driscoll.

E. P. THOMAS.

22 AND 24 WEST ALABAMA ST. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Z. E. TAYLOR & CO.

IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE For Pleasure Rides, Wedding Parties, Theater and THE CONSTITUTION

VENTS FOR TODAY, SEPT. 14, 1885 SLATURE MEETS AT 9 A. M.

THROUGH THE CITY

dewalk Paragraphs Picked Up All Or A slight rain last night about dark broug ut umbrellas. The contractors have begun work on Pryoticet in front of the Kimbail house.

treet in front of the commissioners will enter the board of police commissioners will enter in regular monthly session tonight. The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Moore, died yesterday at their residence on Butler street. Robert Broylan was arrested yesterday by Patrolman Baker. Broylan is charged with larceny from the house.

While going to the fire yesterday afternoon ere of the hook and ladder horses fell down, but was not badly injured.

New T. P. Cleveland preached at the Can-tral Presbyteria church last night. His text was 19th and 20th verses of 5th capter of Robert Howard, Collins Brown and Duncan

Reid, will *ppear in police court this morning to snewer the charge of obstructing the sidewalks.

Andy Shackelford, a negro who is wanted in Athens for jumping his bond, was arrested in Athens for jumping his bond, was arrested in Atlanta yesterday by Sheriff Ware, of Clarke

Luckie street from Hunnicutt to North averue is in a terrible condition and the side-walks should be made passable before the bad weather sets in.

Alfred Blount, a negro, died suddenly Friday night on Wheat street. His body has Friday night on wheat street. His body has not yet been buried on account of a misundernot yet been buried on account of a misundernot yet between his family and the undertakter. Pers na residing near the house are greatly dissalished with the long wake and will lay the matter before the health officers today.

SUNDAY LIQUR AND SUNDAY GAMING. Miller's Dive On Decatur Street Raided-Several Arrests Made. Rans Miller's dive on Decatur street was

raided yesterday, and several arrests were Early in the afternoon, a drunken negro

made.

Esrly in the afternoon, a drunken negro made himself obnoxious to pedostrion. The petrol of the person of the petrol of t

SHOOTS HIMSELF.

William Walker Attempts to Kill Jim Lyle but Wounds Himself.

"I'll kill him if I hang for it. See i qon't," said Bill Walker, a well known negre to several friends early yesterday morning. Walker is a drayman and lives on Jenning.

Walker is a drayman and lives on Jenning,
alley. He owns two or three mules and as
many drays, and has a good run of custom,
walker is a married man. His wife came of
the Air Line road, near Gainesville, where she
was well known. was well known.
On Saturday morning a negro named Ji

On Saturday morning a negro flashed.

Lyle, whose home is near Gainesville, came to Atlanta. Lyle is a track hand on the Air.

Atlanta. Lyle is a track hand on the Air.

Atlanta Lyle is a track hand on the Air.

Atlanta, and called to see her Satur came to Atlanta, and called to see her Satur came to Atlanta, and called to see her Satur came to Atlanta, and called sgain early yesterday day evening. He called again early yesterday day evening. He called again early yesterday day evening while Walker was away from home morning while Walker was in a crowd when he received the Walker was in a crowd when he received the Walker pushed the door open, and, walkin walker pushed the door open, and, walkin walker pushed the door open, and, walkin the chair in which he had been sitting an the chair in which he had been sitting an darted through a window, carrying sash an darted through a window, carrying sash an darted through a window, carrying sash and the window another shot followed him. Walk the window another shot followed him.

FUSSES AND FIRE. A Fire on Foundry Street Produces a Se

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES. Yesterdsy afternoon fire was discovered a small frame house at 105. Foundry stree the slarm was sent in and in a short time to firmes were subdued, damaging the buildingly slightly.

-WHOLESALE-

71 South Broad Street,

ATLANTA - - GEORGIA

only slightly.

The house was occupied by R. H. Cook a the house was occupied by R. H. Cook a his wife, but at the time of the fire Mrs. Co was not at home, having some off a block was not at home, having some off a block was on the porch asleep. He had be was on the porch asleep. He had be drinking pretty heavy, and he and his wife had had a racket early yesterday morni Cook stated to a reporter that

HIS WIFE WAS UNIFIED

and had given him a great deal of trouble of and had given him a great deal of trouble of since he married her.
"I have been off to Memphis," said Co "and Maggie has been raising cain ever si I lett." TREASURY DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, AUGUST 22th, 138.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDEOR
I made to appear that "The Atlanta National
Bank," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of
Bank," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of
Bank," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of
Bank," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of
Bank," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of
Bank, "In the county of the currency,
Now, therefore, I, John L. Laugworthy, deput
and acting comptroller of the currency, have
certify that "The Atlanta National Bank," in
city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and
state of Georgia, is authorized to have successive
for the period specified in its amende articles of
association, namely: until close of business of
september 2, 1908. I left."
"Yes?"
"And if I could have got hold of a pistol
morning I would have shot two fellows.
I would."

I would."

"For what?"

"Just because I know they were not ac acquare. If I could get hold of them to mothers wouldn't know them when I through. This thing has gone far enough through. This thing has gone far enough it has got to stop. I believe one of them my house on fire.

"Which one?"

"I won't say, but I will try to find out. has threatened to do it."

September 2, 1905.
In testimony whereof witness my hand as seal of office, this 29th day of August, 1855.
Deputy and acting Comptroller of the Ourrency.
No. 1559. A MINISTER INSTALLED, W. PHILLIPS & CO.

Rev. T. P. Cleveland, Paster Fourth byterian Church.

Hev. T. P. Cleveland, Paster

byterian Church.

At the eleven o'clock service yesterd
the Fourth Prrabyterian church on Chan
lin street, Rev. Thomas P. Cleveland
lin patter of that church. The isst
were conducted by Rev. G.
Strickler, paster of the Control of the Contro

TYPE WRITER COPYING DONE At 62 Fairlie Terms moderate. Satisfaction guan M EAN'S BIGH SCHOOL, 76 NORTH PO M st., Atlanta, Ga.—Instructions theor practical. For catalogue address, T. M. practical. For catalogue address, T. A. M. ISS JESIE H. DENNIS, STENOGRAPH.

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D. R. A. C. MORELAND,
70 Spring Street, corner Luckies Free Practice on Satura Office hours. [A. M. 8:30 to 11:30.]

Office hours. [P. M. 2:30 to 5:30.]

WM. P. HILL, Attorney at Law, office with United States Attorney, At

A BBOTT & SMITH, A BBOTT & SMITH,
Attorneys and Counselon
Room 1 and 2, 2nd Floor Constitution

THOMAS C. VEALE,
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT,
ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
Superintendent of Westview Ceme

S A. REID, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Odice with Judge Turner, Also Office oreern-Union Telegraph office, Mulberry
Macon, Ga. DHILIP B. ROBINSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Office: Corner of Wall and Petabling State

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E. M. WORD,

RMAL ESTATE AGENT,

Doctorspondence solicited.

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Attorneys at Law,
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TORR L. TYE, Attorney at Law, McDenough

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NOTICE. WE HAVE SOLD OUR INTEREST IN THE farm of W. J. Hudson & Co. to our former partner, George M. Hudson, and trust our friend and the general public will favor him with their patronage. Respectfully, W. J. HUDSON, we fr su E. L. HIGDON,



TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY, WASHINGTON, August 29th, 1885. Washington, August 29th, 1885.
W HEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE made to appear that "The Atlanta National Bank," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton, and state of Georgia, has compiled with all the provisions of the "act of congress to enable national banking associations to extend their osporate existence, and for other purposas," approved July 19th, 1832.

Now, therefore, I, John L, Langworthy, deputy and acting comptroller of the currency, herely certify that "The Atlanta National Bank," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and the state of Georgia, is authorized to have successing for the period specified in its amended articles of sessociation, namely: until close of business on September 2, 1908. In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 23th day of August, 1885.

Deputy and acting Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 1559.

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THE CONSTITUTION

EVENTS FOR TODAY, SEPT. 14, 1885 GISLATURE MEETS AT 9 A. M.

THROUGH THE CITY

Mewalk Paragraphs Picked Up All Over A slight rain last night about dark brought at umbrellas.

The contractors have begun work on Pryor reet in front of the Kimball house. The board of police commissioners will conne in regular monthly session tonight. The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. ere, died yesterday at their residence on Satler streat.

Robert Broylan was arrested yesterday by Patrolman Baker. Broylan is charged with larceny from the house.

While going to the fire yesterday afternoon ere of the hook and ladder horses fell down, but was not badly injured. Rev. T. P. Cleveland preached at the Cen-tral Presbyteria church last night. His text was 19th and 20th verses of 5th capter of

Robert Howard, Collins Brown and Duncan Reid, will appear in police court this morning to snewer the charge of obstructing the side-Andy Sheckelford, a negro who is wanted in

Athens for jumping his bond, was arrested in Atlanta yesterday by Sheriff Ware, of Clarke Luckie street from Hunnicutt to North averue is in a terrible condition and the side-walks should be made passable before the bad

weather rets in. Alfred Blount, a negro, died suddenly Fridsy night on Wheat street. His body has not yet been buried on account of a misunder-tanding between his family and the undertaker. Persons residing near the house are greatly dissolated with the long wake and will lay the matter before the health officers today.

SUNDAY LIGOR AND SUNDAY GAMING,

Fars Miller's Dive On Decatur Street Raided-Several Arrests Made. Rens Miller's dive on Decatur street was mided yesterday, and several arrests were

Early in the afternoon, a drunken negro nside himself obnoxious to pedestrists on Decatur street, and Patrolman Hitson, who was on the beat came in contact with him. By carefully watching the darkey the patrolman saw him enter Miller's place, and later saw him come cut. He then arrested the negro. At the city prison the darkey said that his name was files DuPree, and that he got his whisky at Miller's. Patrolman Hitson reported the esse to Captain Russell and a raid was made upon Miller's place. When the officers entered the

five they found several negroes throwing high dice for money, and others with a deck of cards. They also found Miller trying to hide a demijohn half full of liquor and found a bottle containing several drinks under the coun-ter. The officers arrested Peter Cooper, Charles Goodwin, Daniel Thomas, Robart Watson and Augustus Reid and Rans Miller.

Watson and Augustus Reid and Rans Miller. Miller was charged with keeping a gaming house, and with keeping open on the Sabbath day, and with retailing liquor without license from the mayor and general council. The other prisoners were charged with disorderly conduct and with gaming.

The city cases will be disposed of in police court this morning. Miller stated most positively siter being arrested that he had not sold any liquor. The officers, however, have evidence sufficient to establish the charge they have preferred against the prisoners.

The strong of th rest Dupree, he pulled a pistol and defied the patrolman. He was induced to give in, however, without firing a shot.

SHOOTS HIMSELF.

William Walker Attempts to Kill Jim Lyle but Wounds Himself, "I'll kill him if I hang for it. See if I con't," said Bill Walker, a well known negro,

to several friends early yesterday morning. Walker is a drayman and lives on Jenning's He owns two or three mules and as many drays, and has a good run of custom. Walker is a married man. His wife came off the Air-Line road, near Gainesville, where she

was well known. On Saturday morning a negro named Jim Lyle, whose home is near Gainesville, came to Atlanta. Lyle is a track hand on the Air-Line road, was paid a month's salary on Saturdsy. Lyle knew Walker's wife betore she came to Atlanta, and called to see her Satur-day evening. He called again early yesterday morning while Walker was away from home, and some one informed Walker of the visit. Walker was in a crowd when he received the formation, and threatening to kill Lyle, he started home. Upon reaching the house, Walker pushed the door open, and, walking in, begin firing at Lyle. Lyle sprang from the chair in which he had been sitting and derted through a window, carrying sash and glass with him. As he disappeared through the window another shot followed him. Walkthe whittow another shot followed him. Walk-er ran into the yard to obtain another shot, but as he sprang from the door his pistol went off. The bullet entered Walker's hand, mak-ing an ugly wound. The shooting attracted the attention of Patrolman Hitton, and Walk-er was arrested. Later in the night Lyle was arrested, and the case will be ventilated in police court this morning.

police court this morning. FUSSES AND FIRE.

A Fire on Foundry Street Produces a Sensation.

Yesterday afternoon fire was discovered in a small frame house at 105 Foundry street. The alarm was sent in and in a short time the flames were subdued, damaging the building

only slightly.

The house was occupied by R. H. Cook and his wife, but at the time of the fire Mrs. Cook nis wife, but at the time of the fire Mrs. Cook was not at home, having gone off a block or two to visit her mother. When the fire was discovered Cook was on the porch asleep. He had been drinking pretty heavy, and he and his wife had had a racket early yesterday morning. Cook stated to a reporter that

HIS WIFE WAS UNTRUP and had given him a great deal of trouble ever since he married her.
"I have been off to Memphis," said Cook, "and Maggie has been raising cain ever since

"And if I could have got hold of a pistol this morning I would have shot two fellows. Yes, I would."

"For what?"

"Just because I know they were not acting square. If I could get hold of them their mothers wouldn't know them when I got through. This thing has gone far enough and it has got to stop. I believe one of them set my house on fire."

"Which one?"

"I won't say, but I will try to find out. He bas threatened to do it."

A MINISTER INSTALLED. Rev. T. P. Cleveland, Pastor Fourth Presbyterian Church.

byterian Church.

At the eleven o'clock service yesterday at the Fourth Prabyterian church on Chamberlin street, Rev. Thomas P. Cleveland, the newly elected pastor, was regularly installed as pastor of that church. The services were conducted by Rev. G. B. Strickler, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, and were most highly impressive and interesting. The installation ceremonies of this denomination are peculiarly beautiful and impressive.

The people of this church are to be contested in the people of this church are to be contested in the people of the church are to be contested in the people of the church are to be contested in the people of the church are to be contested in the people of the church are to be contested in the people of the church are to be contested in the people of the church are to be contested in the people of the church are to be contested in the people of the church are to be contested in the people of the church are to be contested in the people of the church are to be contested in the people of the church are to be contested in the people of the church are to be contested in the people of the church are to be contested in the people of the church are to be contested in the people of the church are to be contested in the people of the church are to be contested in the people of the church are the people of the people of the church are the people of the church are the people of the

THE CHURCHES

THE SERVICES AT THE DIFFERENT CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

Dr. A. J. Battle Preaches an Excellent Sermon at the First Baptist-Dr. H. H. Parks at Trinity-Dr. Eddy at the Congregational-Large Con-gregations at all the Churches.

First Baptist Church.

Dr. A. J. Battle, the accomplished and scholarly president of Mercer university, charmed a large congregation with a chaste and beautiful sermon on the subject: "The Christian's Love for an Unseen Savior." Christian's Love for an Unseen Savior."

Said the doctor: In a conversation with Marshal Bertrand at St. Helens, the great Napoleon said: "Can you tell me who Jesus Christ was?" Receiving no reply, he continued, "I will tell you. Alexander, Cosar, Charlemagne and myself have founded great emplres, but upon what did these creations of our genius depend? Upon force. Jesus alone founded his empire upon love, and to this very day millions would die for him. * When I saw men and spoke with them I lighted up the flames of self-devetion in their hearts, but Christ alone has succeeded in so raising the mind of man towards the unseen, that it becomes insensible to the berriers of time and space. After a lapse of 1,800 years Jesus Christ makes a demand, which is, beyond all others, difficult to satisfy, He saks for the human heart. He will have it entirely to himself. In defiance of time and space, the soul of man, with all its powers and faculties, becomes an annexation to the apprise of Christ and the same in the content of the same in the

powers and faculties, becomes an annexation to the empire of Christ. * This it is, which proves to me quite convincingly the divinity of Jesus Christ."

Here is the testimony of one, than whom none ever higher sat in the senate of earth's intellectual nobles. His personal magnetism intensified the influence which his commanding abilities gave him over man, so that few were as competent as he to judge in metters of this kind. petent as he to judge in matters of this kind. In the solitude of a retreat, eminently fitted for a calmer review of his own career, and for a dispassionate estimate of others, this great leader confesses that the love of Christians for their Saviour is supernatural; that it is alto-gether beyond the power of man to inspire; that it is convincing proof of the divinity of

The irspired apostle affirms that Christ is the object of the affectionate homage of ba-lievers. And this is one of the grand truths of Christianity; Christian love their invisible

The love here referred to is a peculiar affection. In some respects like human affection it is in others totally unlike anything expe

ienced among men.
It is instinctive, like that of parent to child. It is instinctive, like that of parent to child. It is not natural for the unregenerate heart to love Christ. It is not of a kind with the love of the opposite sexes, one for another. From the delirium of earth-born passion it differs by celestial diameters. This affection is not awakened by magnetic fascination. It is not more admiration, vegree to recreating the parent of the control of the mere admiration or respect, norgratitude nor confidence; but all these emotions together, transfused by an intenser feeling. It is un-like any merely human love, in that it is not of the earth earthy. And yet it is like all human love, in that it is a feeling of the heart. It is love. It is divinely inspired, yet ope-rates in harmony with the human constitu-tion. It is a human feeling drawn out by dition. It is a human feeling drawn out by di-

where the peculiar properties in Christ that awakens such undying attachment? Wherein differs the Gallilean from the Coraican? How does he who founded a permanent empire over men differ from the founder of a heillient but temporary empire over a por-

can? Now does he who founded a permanent empire over msn differ from the founder of a brilliant but temporary empire over a portion of the race? Why is it that though we see Christ not we love him with deep, intense, unextinguishable devotion?

First, He alone of all beings satisfies the deepest craving of the soul. No earthly thing can satisfy it. It seeks as the object of its supreme devotion the absolutely perfect. But the highest type of humanity is imperfect; hence no human being can inspire a perfect love. Human love may be strong like that of Josephine for Nappleon, or like that of his followers for the emperor, yet it is ever subject to the shocks off discovered imperfections. This sensitiveness of human love to the imperfections of its object reveals the greatness of the soul and its aspirations to the infinite. It sighs after God, yet divinity is too high and too glorious for the soul to lift itself to the sublime attitudes where Deity dwells. But while our poor humanity cannot reach the plane of Deity, God stoops down to meet our infirmities, and in Christ, in the form of perfect, umblemished, sinless humanity, he oecomes each man's brother and friend. Oh! the transcendant perfection of this friend and prother. Men of all creeds and no creeds. the transceadant perfection of this friend and brother. Men of all creeds and no creeds, believers, infidels and skeptics have rendered glowing tributes to the man, Christ Jesus. Here, is an object to admire with enthusiatm, to reverence profoundly, to trust unreservedly. This is one key to the incomparable love of the Christian to his

Another source of Christ's power over hu-Another source of Christ's power over hu-man hearts, is his own disinterested love for men. Says the abostle, "we love him because he first loved us." Love begets love. Not more surely does the magnet arouse its kin-dred force in the steel than does the tender plance, the loving word or the simplest toker

glance, the loving word or the simplest token of affection awaken a responsive affection in the loved object.

The secret of personal magnetism is a tender, sympathetic, glowing heart, Here is the soul of eloquence.

If love begets love, what must be the effect upon a true heart, when it is assured of the love of Him, who is incomparable in excellence, the chieftest among ten thousand and altogether lovely.

lence, the chieftest among ten thousand and altogether lovely.

Christ has given in his life and death the sublimest and most overpowering exhibition of his love for men. There never was condescension like that of him who was rich, yet for our sakes, became poor. Never humiliation like that of him, who was "in the form of God and thought it no robbery to be equal with God, yet made himself of no reputstion," for our sakes. Never was there suffering like that of the "man of sorrows." Never was there anguish of spirit like that which bowed down his soul in Getheemane; never agony like that he endured on Calvary. The believer can only say: liever can only say:

"Here Lord, I give myself away, 'Tis all that I can do."

'Tis all that I can do."

The perpetuity of this love is in part due to the fact that Christ is always with his people by the Holly Spirit in their hearts.

Napoleon claimed justly that while present with his troops he could lead multitudes to die for him. Would not the consciousness that their adored commander was ever present, though invisible, have inspired undying devotion in their hearts? votion in their hearts?

votion in their hearts?

"So I am with you always even unto the end of the world." These were among the last words of Jesus. Every Christian ferls the truth of this promise. Today his spirit is with every Christian on earth. Not only present but omnipresent. It is everywhere over the great battlefield of humanity, inspiring each one of the millions of his army. He is with his chosen ambassadors, while they proclaim the message of His salvation to the perishing. He is with the missionary, as far sway, he carries the rich gift of the unsearchable riches of Christ. He is with every humble servant of His, who everywhere and anyable riches of Christ. He is with every humble servant of His, who everywhere and anywhere would do his Master's will. He never foreskes His people. Can they forsake Him? Finally, the faith of the Christian anticipates a personal reunion and an eternity of fellowship with his Lord and King, in a higher and more glorious sphere. With the death of Napoleon, disappeared his army and his empire. Not so with Christ. His death comented His kingdom. His resurrection gave new life to His kingdom, and His ascension gave token of His eternal triumph.

Every Christian believes himself the citizen of a kingdom that cannot be destroyed, and that his glorious King will ultimately sway a universal sceptre as King of Kings and Lord of Lords. The time is evidently coming when at the name of Jesus every knee shall bend and every tongue confess that he is Lord.

Trintty Church

Trinity Church Dr. H. H. Parks, presiding elder of the At-lanta district, preached a very interesting ser-

mon to a large audience at Trinity church yesterday at 11 o'clock. Text: Part of the twelfth verse of the sixth chapter of First Timethy. "Fight the good fight of faith, and lay hold on eternal life."

The doctor said: This warfare differs from the wars between men and nations, but is not of less importance as to the soul is of greater value than the body. The carth is the battlefield in this great struggle, and the Christians are the soldiers and the life of every man, woman and child are at stake. The war is waging every day.

day.

The soldier's life is not a life of ease or pleasure as many in my audience can testify.
Just so with the life of the Christian soldier.
The world is filled with trouble and the enemy, the devil's agents, are dragging all who are not in ranks down to darkness and distruction. No man can fight by proxy, but every man in this great army must buckle on the armor and take his place against the common foe.

Defore we engage in war we should first ensider the question whether or not the step necessary. We look around us and see that the enemy has a strenghold in every city, town and hamlet and that it is time for us to get to work. We see the devil's emissaries in the dancing master, in the public journal that encourages theater going and such pleasures. All these are the agents of the devil and they are at work drilling and fortifying in atrongholds and are destroying the peace and harmony of man.

the peace and harmony of man.

The apostle represents the devil as going about seeking whom he may devour. He attacks the church member in his business. He attacks the good sister in her household duties. He is on every hand using all the power and influence that he can bring to bear o crush the weak. We meet them every step through life, and their only motive is to gain a victory and to drag a soul down to darkness

and dispair.

If you want to make a brave man, let him know in the conflict that he is in the right. There is bravery from principle.

On our side is a good and noble fight, brings sorrow to none, but litts up the fallen and restores manliness and honor. In this fight the commander will take none but volunteers. The preachers are the recruiting officers, and every non who takes a part must ficers, and every man who takes a part must be a volunteer, unsheath his sword, throw the scabbard away and continue to fight with

until the last day.

This is a fight of faith, and it does not depend on eloquence or learning, but all can join. Wo make a great mistake when we think that we must have an elouent and learned leader or recruiting officer. uccess does not depend on such strength. The cripple, the old men and women can do valiant service in this war against the world under the leadership of Jesus Christ. Success does not depend on numbers. Ten can chase a thousand in this battle for the right. Gideon from his 32,000 men carried forward only 1,000 and then selected only 300 from that number and with that little band carried the

day.

If our eyes could be opened what a host we could see around us today. We have the strong arm of power on our side and we have arms and ammunition sufficient for life. this fight we must remember that Jesus Christ

is our leader.

We read of Oliver Cromwell, of Napoleon, of Alexander, of Washington as great leaders and generals but our leader, Jesus Christ, is more powerful than them all. He, the King of Clory near lock bettle and Hassen with lory, never lost a battle, and He says, while live, ye shall live also.

There are many kinds of soldiers, and it is set that it is so. I thank God that I have no

religious prejudices. We are fighting under religious prejudices. We are igning under one flag, and our little differences here will not amount to anything when we gather around the great headquarters of our leader, after our fight is ended. Our class meeting is the drill ground and our Sunday school the camp of instruction and we have our frontier lined with there shooters the persease the energy with the property of the camp of instruction and we have our frontier lined with there shooters the persease the energy of the camp of the ca lined with sharp shooters to harrass the enemy. Let all take part and stand as pickets in this great war. When we are pressing the enemy we need all the help we can get. If we fail as soldiers in this great battle for our

we fail as soldiers in this great datue for the lives we are lost forever.

The first duty of a soldier is to obey superior officers. We too often criticise and say that we do not see how this or that will benefit our church or community. We should be governed by the church, whether we see the propriety of it or not. Let us put on the armor of God. There is no armor for the back, as the true soldier is expected to face the enemy and with prayer as the and with prayer as the weapon of rightcourness keep on doing his work. We should remember that pay never comes until the work is done, and like Paul we can say, "I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith, and there is laid up for

me a crown of rejoicing."

When the soldier has fought his last battle and comes home all scarred and broken down, how his friends rejoice to welcome him, just so when our arms are stacked and we pass to the when our arms are stacked and we pass to the other side and there we shall meet our loved ones, and there will be no more war. There will be no enemy to meet, but peace and glory will reign as we walk the golden streets and forever dwell in love and joy.

Corgregational Church.

Congregational Church.

At the "Church of the Redeemer" Dr. Eddy delighted his audience with another grand and eminently practical sermon on "Gentleness," taking for his text 2nd Tim. 2.24: "The servant of the Lord must not strive, but be gentle unto all men." You must first of all try to gain a clear conception of what gentleness is. You will pardon me if I call your attention to a few thoughts embodied in a discourse I recently presented to you on the text: "Thy gentleness hath made me great."

They are a necessary preliminary to my

text: "Thy gentleness hath made me great."

They are a necessary preliminary to my remarks at this time. We should hardly apply the word gentle to a person utterly rude, uncultured and ignoble; neither do we employ the words as exactly synonymous with mildness, harmlessness or even kindness, for it suggests the notion of a higher intelligence of larger and richer qualifications than those terms indicate. The word gentleness suggests the notion of self-restrained force, of conscious power holding itself back from all injurious or unseemly violence. Courage qualified by prudence and principle, becomes enterprise. Anger held in check by conscience and humanity becomes a noble zeal against falsehood and injustice. Thus, too, a natural indignation against a malicious energy when restricted by Christ-like love and

science and humanity becomes a noble zeal against falsehoed and injustice. Thus, too, a natural indignation against a malicious enemy when restrained by Christ-like love and pity, becomes meckness. The much abused though once grand old name of gentleman, always, when properly used, carries with it the idea of self command—of restrained and silent force underlying a placid exterior—of deep feeling and inflexible purpose governed by moral reason and benevolence, justice and charity, for if I mistake not, the quality of gentleness results from a union of these two, including the kindred virtue of each. The man who falls into an insane passion in the occurrence of little cross accidents or casual annoyance in the household, vexed by trifling disappointments, esreless words, childish waywardness, momentary discomfort, rsaling at wife and children and servants,— how can such a man be called gentle?— a gentleman? Or if the sex be changed in the supposition is the case much different? Is not home the appropriate sphere of a gentle spirit? True gentleness will preserve its mild and even bearing under violent provocation. Christian gentleness is rected in a deep, fraternal sympathy with men as men, in opposition to all kinds of selfish indifference and exclusiveness. There are men who have intense sympathy with members of their own families, but who are hard and unfeeling toward all beside. Others, again, !eeling an unfeigned respect for the rich and treating them always with the blandest courtery, are severe and ungentle towards the poor. Many are idolitors of rank and isahion, and are curt and contemptrous to those who do not belong to their set. All these exclusive prejudices are incompatible with a gentle spirit, which recognizes in every man, however sintul and degrated, a vinsman and a brother. Sympathy is the soul of gentleness. Gentleness may be characterized as compatible with firmness, but opposed to obstinacy. Obstinacy is willful, desi to counsel; firmness is reasonable

and candid. The former is ungentle and ungentlemanly; the latter is easy to be entriated and full of mercy. Among our American poor, there are some men and women of manner so refined and gracious that they would adorn any drawing-room of London Paris or New York. Their ignorance of conventional etiquette is more than compensated by that delicacy and aweetness of address which Christian piety can alone impart. To call them gentlemea and ladies would be a disparagement; call them rether Christians, call them gentlemed and ladies would be a disparagement; call them rather Christians, the gentle servants of Him who was meek and lowly in heart. "The servant of the Lord must not strive but be gentle unto all men." How can we imitate Jesus of Nazareth without being gentle? Jesus introduced a new type of manhood. He was so meek and lowly, so pure and innocent, so pitiful and forgiving, so free from wriath and judgments, that he has been called by common consent during 18 centuries the "Lamb of God." His childhood, youth, manhood, life, death, were all of a piece, all steeped in love, all beautiful all of a piece, all steeped in love, all beautiful with the same persuasive spirit of tenderness and sympathy. Such is the Master, what cught the servants to be. O, dear friends, let cught the servants to be. O, dear friends, let us cultivate this divine grace of gentleness. Let those of us who are by nature irritable and headlong, seek for the grace of self-control. Seek it by earnest prayer for the indwelling of the Holy Spirit, ever keeplog before your eyes the personal life of Him who was meek and lowly in heart, a servant of all the patient burden bearers of heavy laden humanity, whose life is best described in the words, "He went about doing good."

Services at Tallulah hall next Sabbath will probably be the last held there by this con-

probably be the last held there by this congregation, as it is expected that their new and beautiful chapel will be ready for occupancy the following Sabbath.

CHUBOH DEDICATION. The New Central Presbyterian Church

to be Dedicated. Providence permitting, the Central Presby-erian church will be dedicated Sunday week. It is altogether probable that the pastor Rev. G. B. Strickler, will preach the dedication sermon, as his congregation are exceed-ing anxious for him to do so.

The church will be entirely completed by the latter part of the present week, and will be one of the most magnificent structures in the city. It cost near fifty thousand dollars. PLAYING BALL ON SUNDAY.

Five White Boys Engaged in a Sanday Five young white boys whose ages range from twelve to fifteen years will appear in police court this morning to answer the charge of playing ball in the city limits. They are M. Gautman, David Fletcher, Monry Franklin, James Franklin and Charles Franklin. ranklin.

The complainant against the boys is Joseph Fleischel, who resides on Forsyth street. Yesterday afternoon the boys congregated in a yard on Forsyth street, near Castleberry street and engaged in a game of ball. They handled the ball recklessly, and, it is claimed, demoished a number of window panes in the neighborhood. Mr. Fleischel requested them to call the game, but the playars declined. Officer Green was then called in and arrested the players. They were escorted to police head-quarters, where they were booked and then released upon their promise to appear in police court this morning.

MAXWELL VERY LOW.

He Passes a Quiet Morning but Restless Afternoon and a Bad Night, Maxwell was still alive this morning at three o'clock, but his condition was extremely

critical. His death is liable to occur at any time. Early yesterday morning he awoke apparently much better than he has been at any time since receiving his injuries. during the morning hours he continued to improve and conversed with his wife and father quite pleasantly. About noon, how-ever, he began to grow restless, and as the hours went by he continued to grow worse. At 9 o'clock he was unconscious, and opiates failed to have any effect upon him. His right hand gave him a great deal of pain during the day. It appears that Maxwell was struck on the hand during the fight. The hand is terribly swollen and was quite painful yester-

The State Librarian. A Constitution reporter meeting Colonel John S. Candler on Marietta street vesterday morning.

mentioned that it had been suggested in various papers in the state, that he would make a good pagers in the state, the state of the state librarian.

Colonel Candler replied that he did not desire any office, certainly not this one; that the supreme court had indersed the present encumbent and that a large majority of the bar of the state desired Mr. Harralson is retention in the office. Mr. Harralson had, so far as he could ascertain, made an acceptable officer and such being the fact, he could see no good reason for a change.

The mystery of last year's red sunsets has not yet been explained. It was, however, doubtless due to some unknown atmospherie influence. But there is no mystery about Red Star Cough Cure, It is a scientific combination of the test known curative agents in the vegetable kingdom, and its effects in the treatment of throat and lung diseases are simply mar-

Theater People. A number of theater people were in Atlanta, yesterday. Among them J. Taunerbaun, manager i the Mobile and Montgomery opera house; Colonel Sanford Cohen, manager of the Augusta opera house; D. B. Hodges, the veteran agent of the "Professor" Co.; Bert J. Kendall, manager of the Zozo Magie Queen Co.; C. A. Williams, mana-ger of the Richmond & Brown Dramatic Co.

The Great American People ere industrious students of medicine, as is demonstrated by the great sale of the "Science of Life," Dr. Parker's best work. Over a million copies have been sold, and it is recom-mended by all its readers as being the par ex-cellence in medical literature. We call attention to the advertisement in another col-

DIARRHCEA, worst cases relieved and cured by DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKY. Recommended by leading Physicians. Sold by Druggists and Grovers.

Factory for Sale or Lease. The Atlants cotton mill suppy factory, completely equipped with the latest improved machinery for doing all kinds of wood, iron and foundry work is for sale or lease. It is especially fitted to turn out all classes of cotton mill supplies, including looms.

This factory is situated in Atlants, Ga., having a frontsge of nearly 400 feet on the W. and A. R. R. Terms easy. Address Aaron Haas, ti

To My Friends and Patrons. During a month's trip to New York and other ashion centers, I availed myself of the opportunity of inspecting and studying the latest Paris, London and New York feshions in ladies' dresses. My acquaintance with some of the leading dress making establishments in this country enabled me to thoroughly familiarize myself with all the latest imported novelties and dress trimmings. I have also secured the services of additional com-petent assistants which will make my establishment one of the largest and most complete in the south. My facilities for dispatching work promptly have been greatly increased. I can assure my patrons that only the most artistic and latest designs will be presented to them.

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11 No. 55½ Whitehall Street.

Atlanta Lumber Company. Lumber Laths and Shingles. Yards Humphries street and E. T., V. & Ga. R. R, Office 48. Marietta street. M. F. Amorus, General Manager.

Old papers for wrapping paper at Constitution office at 25 cents 1

My

Is daily arriving. ... Men, Boys and Children's Suits,

> Prices Very Low. Call and examine my stock.

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=SNOW FLAKES= Handsomely packed in three-pound cans, guar-anteed to keep crisp so long as any in the box. Fancy Wafers and Cakes of all kinds made daily.

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THE WONDER OF HEALING! For Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itthing, it is the greatest known remedy.

For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Brulese and Sprains, it is unequalled—stepping pain and healing in a marvellous manner.

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It is the Ladles? Friend.—All famale complaints yield to its wondrous power. For Ulcers, Old Bores, or Open Wounds, Toothnebe, Faccache, Blies of Insects, Sore Foet, insection upon these

PRUDMENDED BY PHYSICIANS! USED IN HOSPITALS! Combies. POND'S EXTRACT has been and lated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown to the glass, and our picture frade-mark on currounding but a crapper. Some other to genuine. Always insist on having FOND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation.

It is never sold in bulk or by measure!

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EXCEPT THE Genuine WITH OUR DIREC-TIONS. Used Externally and Internally, Prices 50c., \$1, \$1.75. Sold everywhere. STOUR NEW PAMPELET WITE REPORT OF O POND'S EXTRACT CO.

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Complete abstracts of title by competent attorneys and all interest and principal collected without a cent of expense to lenders. I use coupon notes, making them as convenient as government bonds.

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MY BOOKS ARE STILL OPEN FOR COLLECTing city Tax and the time expires on the 19th
of September. Don't wait for the last few days and
all come at once All that are on the defaulters' list
ior this year, either for property or street tax, will
take notice that they will have to make their returns before bey can pay without cost.

City Tax Receiver and Collector,
apgro-til sep20 thu su tue iri

7p

North Georgia Farm for Sale. IT BEATS TEXAS!

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An infallible and absolute specific for all the distressing diseases peculiar to the female sex. A trial means a cure.

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which they can relect one approximating in cost
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List of letters remaining in the postoffice at At-

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Persons calling will please say advertised and

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G-Julia Garnker, Frank Garman, Luella Grid-le, Hattie L Griswold, 2, Mollie Gordon, Susan

Grent.

H.-Nancy Hendson, Mrs C L Hayes. Minnle
Hamilton, Charlotte Head, Caroline Hemphili,
Charlotte Head, Laura Hearts, S O K Henderson,
Fink Henderson, Mrs Hudson, Mrs Hirsbfield,
Mrs Hill, Anne C Howard, Mary Howard,
J.-Leu Jones, Gemmie Johnson, Mrs W B Johnson,
Laura Johnson, Miss Clem Johnson, Maggie
Lackson.

B-Emma L Neal, Geo F Newell, Mrs M L Nich-

R-Emma L Nesl, Geo F Newell, Mrs M L Nichola,
P-Miss Lizzle Platt, Silah Perry, Emma Pinckney, Ola Pickett, M Plowman.
R-Moilie Rentz, Jennie Richmond, Katle C
Ressau, Lizzle Ross, Mrs M M Ross.
S-Fannie Scales, Beile Sampsen, Viola Staley,
Mary Stell, Carrie Scridge, Maggle Scott, Elia
Sowers, Mary Smith, Carrie Emith, Annie Smith,
T-Millie Thomas, Joleda Thomas, Emeline
Thomps on-Fannie-Thomas, Bila L Thornton,
Henrietta Thomas, Emma Tinlin.
V-Mrs A E C Vaugh. 2, Mrs J R Veszey.
W-Victoria W., 104 Hamfiton st, Louise Warren, Jimmie Waller, Mrs Mary Walker, Carrie
Walker, Menerra Wallace, Mrs J A Waldrap, Josaphine Watts, Julia Walker, Stella Wills, Lula
Wood.
Workston A Venzel

A—Wm Allen, Lucious Allen, J Esher, C H
Ainslie, Wm Appling, Israel M Arrick, J D Anthony, R J Autroy.

B—J M C Barwell, W C Barnes, Mr Barlmau, W
C Barnes, Fred F Bailey, Walter S Bassett, Jas M
Ballis, Minnie R Barn, Simon R Barker, J E Black, R
obt Berner, George, Elliling, R J Benlee, S O
Beall, Lou Bird, H A Bright, John Boyles, John
Bolger, S A Brooks, J E Bowman, Abram Butler,
E E Butler, K C Eubard, H M Burdell, Dr H Bael,
W Barnbeiser, Anderson Butler, J R Bryan, D C
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D—Frank Davis, D C Davis, C A W Deut, Jas W
Diacy, Barto Drillingham, Wm Dawling, F H Dozier, Dock Douglas, D H Duacan, J B Dukes,
E—Casar Emanuel, Wilhelm A Eyaus.

F—Chas Felton, C D Findley, Jacob Fishor, Dr

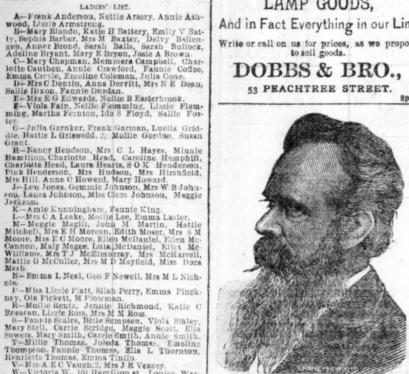
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URINARY Kidney and Biadder ing urine, frequency of urinating, urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhosa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable. Charges reasonable.

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letters addressed to street and numbers.

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WM. HANNAM & CO., 293 Fifth Ave., New Jork,
Send 2. ci. Stamp for Designs and Pricer. ope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INNAS. station D. New York City. april-dest fri mon wedwky 17t fol rd mat

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Pain Oil Pressed and Molded Brick a specialty.
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and Boneless Bacol NONE GENUINE LESS BEARING OUR PATENTED TRADE-MARKS, A LA STALLIO SEAL, ATTACHED TO THE STEING, AND THE STRIPED CANVES, AR IN THE CUT.

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E. A. HORNE & CO., 19 Kimball House.



Impure Blood! Sulphuric Acid

WORST CASES OF SCROFULA CURED.

DALAS, Texas. Guinn's Pioneer Blood Renewer has cured one of my children of one of the worst cases of Scrotula I ever saw. Her skin is as clear as mine, and the doctors say it is a permanent cure in their opin-ion. I am thankful for having tried the

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Guinn's Pioneer Blood Renewer cured me of Rheumatism, and also the worst kind of a case of Catarrh.

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Sold in powdered form, easy to prepare at home, ith or without spirits; small size 25 cents, large ze \$1.00, mailed to any address on receipt of tice. Liquid form, small size, \$1,05, large size, For sale at wholesale by

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We have something to show you that is neat, new and nobby in the way of table linens. The Renfrew Table Damask is the hit of the season. While the colors are perfectly fast and the patterns more elaborate than before, our prices are lower than ever. There is no use talking about cheap napkins and towels, for it is an acknowledged fact that (as the school boy would say) we take the cake upon these

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We have the cheapest line of these goods ever brought to this city, and we are going to sell them a such prices that it will astonish you.

We handle a large stock of shoes, comprised of all the noted and leading brands. We can save you money on shoes, as well as anything in the way of dry goods. If you call and we can't convince you of the fact, that to buy of us means a saving of from 10 to 15 per cent to you, then we shall not feel

hurt at your leaving. HOSIERY!

We are going to offer this week some of the biggest bargains you ever saw in ladies plain and clock Balbrigan Hose, ladies black and colored Hose, ladies black silk Hose, misses black and colored silk and lisle mixed Hose. Be sure and not pass this stock by when you call, as it is brimful of bargains

Underwear We have a large and well assorted stock of gents' underwear, which we are selling at rock bottom prices. Big drives in ladies' underwear to close

LACES!

We have all the latest in these goods, and to stop to mention them would consume too much time and space. This stock is simply overflowing with beauty, and if you will call and give the goods an inspection, they will speak for themslves, so far as prices are concerned.

As the old adage goes, a thing of beauty is a joy forever, so we feel confident that if you will only call and inspect our entire handsome stock of goods you will readily admit that it is truly a thing of beauty, and when you have heard the astonishing low prices at which everything has been marked, we know that you will experience such a joy as is only produced by such marvelous low prices.

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When you reach this department we will show you one of the grandest and best selected stocks of all the latest novelties in the way of silks, satins, velvets, cashmeres, combination suitings, etc. We have some beauties in gross grain silks, Rhadamer's, Duchesse, Merveilleux, Pekin, Francaesi, Faille, etc. The names are long and high sounding, but the prices are remarkably short and low. Call and see these goods, for they are worth seeEDUCATIONAL,

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COL. HILARY P. JONES, M.A., Print Session begins Sept. 30th and ends June 25th, 2 aug 15—dew sat mon wed

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BEDFORD CO., VIRGINIA. Prepares boys and young men for Business, lege, or University. Full corps of instruct.
Thoroughly and handsomely equipped. Beaut and healthy location. For cata Bellevue P.O. Va. W. R. ABBOP, Pris.

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Caidwell, West End.
Terms, 810 a year, payable by installments; masic 83 a month extra.
School open to children living in Atlanta a
elsewhere. Trained and experienced teachers, but accommodations, and a thoroughly graded school.

Street cars from city pass the academy.

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ANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE AND COLLEGE OF MUSIC WILL REOPEN WEDNESDAY, SEP. 3, WILL REOPEN WEDNESDAY, SEP. 3, WILL REOPEN WEDNESDAY, SEP. 3, WILL REOPEN WILL REOPEN WEDNESDAY, SEP. 3, WILL REOPEN WILL REOPEN WEDNESDAY, SEP. 3, WILL REOPEN WEDNESDAY, SEP. 3, WILL REOP

South Carolina

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A STATE INSTITUTION MODELED AFFE west Point; same regulations: military met-dos employed to enforce study, regular habitary em, and respect for law, and to develop the parthere sates.

Terms, \$300, payable quarterly in advance in ull for all charges, including subsistence, citying, tuilion, books, stationery medical attendance. All necessary expenses for the year.

Session begins October 1. Send for circular, ddress Superintendent S. C. M. A., Citadel, Chareston, S. C. Please mention this paper.

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Mrs. Mary B. Welch, Teacher of Domesti Economy at the Iowa State Agricultural College, says:

"I can unhesitating commend the Chartel Dak Range, with the wonderful wire gazze oven door, made by the Excelsior Mars facturing Co., of St. Louis, and invented by Mr. Giles F. Filley, as the best cooking apparatus within my knowledge, and and that will not fail in any respect to give the fullest satisfaction to all who me



VOL. XVIII.

BELLIGERENT BILLY.

VIRGINIA'S RENEGADE SENATOR

or Mahone Publish Assaults Two Young Mea retersburg for Leading Mis Son Butler Astray—A Levely Soone-Indig-nation at the Sanator's Action.

PRIERSBURO, Va., September 14 .- Senator Mahone distinguished himself as a belligerent two years ago, when, as a boss in the fourth ward of this city, he endeavored to influence egro voters who showed an inclination to yote the democratic ticket. At the time the senator was within an inch of being killed by persons whom he drew into the row. Eve ace the senator has been unusually quiet, bu he has sgain ventured out upon the warpath after due premeditation, it is supposed, as kis

design.

The scenator has a son, Butler, the one who was recently in a scrape in Washington. Butler is considered a good fellow and has many friends among theyoung democrats of the city. Butler is wild at times and the senator recently concluded that his dissipation was the result of the influence extended by his son's democratic friends, so the senator hearing that Butler was the worse for liquor and had been seen in company with two young men of this city, provided himself with a horsewhip and went in search of his son and his son's tempters at he deemed them. He was accompanied by Captain Asa Rolers, his boon friend. The season was not long in finding the objects of his search. The club-rooms of the Petersburg club are on Tabb street, in the central quarter of the city. Standing opposite the club-house were Butler Mahone and Messrs. Alexander Donnan, Jr., and Thomas Hunter. The time was 6 o'clock. The street was almost deserted, and the young men were standing in a group chatting, when Senator William Mahone suddenly strede into their presence with anger in his eyes. In clear, shrill tones, Senator Mahone addressed himself to Mr. Hunter.

"You see Mr. Hunter, are you not?"

unter. Wou are Mr. Hunter, are you not?" Hunter.

"You are Mr. Hunter, are you not?"

"I am, air," pelitely replied Mr. Hunter, entirely unsuspicious of the senator's mission.

"Then you have been leading my son Butler astray," shrieked the senator, "and I havy come here to cowhide you," and with this the general brandished a leather whip over Mr. Hunter's head.

"Take him away, Butler," cried Mr. Hunter, "or there will be a row."

This little "aside" threw the senator of o his guard for a moment, and when he recovered himself it was to Mr. Donnan to whom he spoke. "This is Mr. Alex Donnan, is inot" he queried.

"Yes," was the reply."

'Yes," was the reply. "Yes," was the reply.

"Then, sir, you are a _____," and the profane epithets poured forth with wonderful volubility and rapidity from the senator's lip. This was more than Mr. Donnan, who is a verplucky man, could stand. The senator presents a venerable appearance, it is true, an Mr. Donnan, who is a very young man, there oughly appreciated this fact. But Mr. Donnad did not act without a further plea in his own behalf. He turned to Butler Mahone and said:

behalf. He turned to Butler Mahone an said:

"Butler, your father says I am leading you off. Does he speak the truth?"

"No." replied Butler; "he is mistaken. No bedy can lead me off."

This enraged the senator, and he rushed at Mr. Donnac, cursed him most fearfully, an eracked his cowhide near him, saying: "Yo—tecundrel, I intend to cowhide you wit in an inch of your life."

Then Mr. Donnac, who could no long stand the denuciation, produced a penkni advanced upon the senator, caught him by flowing beard and, thrusting the knife in face, defied him to utter another word of about the senator mis a movement as if to renew his assault. another moment he would have be stabled, for the knife was almost his throat, when Captain Asa Rogers rush between the combatants and prevented imight have been a fatal affair, as both were in a great passion. Senator Mahone led off uttering passionate epithets, whigh Constable Minetree came up at moment and kept Mr. Donnan from pursula senator. is throat, when Captain Ass Rogers

the senstor.

Mr. Donnan was seen at the club house sequently. He declares his intention of acting satisfaction from the senator according to the usual method or else of publishing for his cowardice in attempting to horse an unarmed man. The senator's actinuiversally regarded here as an outrage.

SIXTY FEET TO THE BOTTOM The Terrible Tragedy Which Accomps

The Textible Tragedy Which Accompany a Fire.

New York, September 14.—If fire broks early this morning in the five story do tenement, No. 216 East 81st street. It stin the cellar, and the smoke and cracklifthe flames aroused a tenant on the first who gave the alarm. Nineteen families in the house, embracing over one hun persons, most of them young children, were all hastily aroused, and seme of ascaped by the stairway, while the other scended the fire escape. Mrs. Ruetli wife of a baker, made way to the roof with her young children and babe. Not noticit air shaft between 216 and the adjoining I she fell down, a distance of sixty feet, an and the baby were instantly killed. The children were warned in time of their day. children were warned in tim

The total loss by fire was only \$1,600. Fire in Chicago. Thre in Chicago.

Chicago, September 14.—The four building, 16 to 20 Calhoun place, was be this morning. The total damage is esti at \$100,000. Petter & Vaugh, the printers, occupied the hasement ame floor, and lose \$60,000; insurance \$750. The other firms burned out were Edward to the chicago whose loss is \$10,000. Carr, bookbinder, whose loss is \$10.0 Wigley, machinist, \$11,000, and Barrett & Co., bookbinders, \$10,000 building was damaged to the extent

Oil Running Free. PHILADELPHIA, September 14. Water pipe company's pipe, running Delaware county, Pa., was torn apart ancher of the stone laden sloop in creek, on Sunday, and the patroleum ning down the creek and over the ad market. Workmen have been sen Chester to repair the break, but great is experienced in connecting the pipes the water.

Washington Items.

Washington, September 14.—
Manning today dismissed Jabe Forcless clerk in the register office, pastor of the Swedenborgian che Capitol Hill. The reason given by Resecrans for his removal is that it pleasure of the appointing power to.

The following fourth-class postmat appointed to day:

Florida—Chattahoochee, Tomlinson

gan. Mississippi-Montpelier, A. A. Bear

Made the Desiciency Good.

Hempstran, L. I., September bondsmen of the late receiver of taxes.

J. DeMott, have paid over the amoun fectency in the accounts of the day, 578, to the county treasury. The received potice from Mrs. Demott at the amount to them